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WARSAW PACT IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE HELD IN MINSK

LD131053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Report: "Meeting of Fraternal Armies' Ideological Workers"]

[Text] A meeting of the Warsaw Pact Armies' ideological workers was held in Minsk 3 through 6 September. It was attended by political workers from: The Bulgarian People's Army led by Maj Gen I. Shtilyanov, deputy chief of the army Main Political Administration for Ideological Work; the Hungarian People's Army led by Col K. Ban, chief of the army Agitation and Propaganda Directorate and deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate; the GDR People's Army led by Lt Gen E. Hampf, deputy chief of the army Main Political Administration for Ideological Work; the Polish Army led by Brig Gen T. Szacilo, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration and chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Administration; the Romanian Army led by Maj Gen V. Voichita, deputy secretary of the Higher Political Council and chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Directorate; the Soviet Army and Navy led by Adm A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; the Czechoslovak People's Army led by Maj Gen J. Klicha, chief of the Ideological Directorate and deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate. The meeting was also attended by Col Gen A.V. Debalyuk, member of the Military Council and chief of the Belorussian Military District Political Directorate.

The fraternal armies' political workers exchanged experience of ideological work and familiarized themselves with the practical activity of the commanders, political organizers and party and Komsomol organizations of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Rogachev Guards motorized Rifle Division to educate personnel in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism and in the spirit of implcability toward bourgeois and revisionist ideology. A combat collaboration rally was held in one unit of the division.

The delegations' members were received by Comrade A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. A conversation took place at the Belorussian Military District Military Council.

The meeting of ideological workers from the Warsaw Pact countries' armies was held to high ideological and organizational standards and contributed to further strengthening the close, friendly relations between the fraternal armies' political organizers.

ACADEMICIAN ASSAILS WEST FOR CAUSING WORLD WAR II

LD121101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Academician Ye. Zhukov article: "Imperialism's Monstrous Crime: 40th Anniversary of the Start of World War II"]

[Text] It happened 40 years ago. On 1 September 1939, after the act of provocation by the SS the evening before in the city of Gleiwitz in staging an attack on German territory, armed forces of Hitler's Reich launched combat operations against Poland. At the hour when night is succeeded by dawn German fascist aircraft perfidiously attacked Polish airports, communications centers and economic and administrative centers. The Whermacht ground forces crossed the Polish border like brigands from three directions.

Cities and villages blazed and the blood of Poland's people was shed but its Western allies did nothing. Only on 3 September did Britain, and then France, declare war on fascist Germany.

Thus began World War II--the fiercest and bloodiest war mankind has ever experienced. Its preparation and unleashing were imperialism's gravest crime against the people of the world. Fascist Germany and its monopolies and militarist forces were the immediate initiators of World War II. But this war was also the handiwork of all international imperialism, a manifestation of the incurable crisis of the world capitalist system, a way out of which reactionary imperialist circles have always sought and seek to this day on the paths of using military force, armed struggle and aggression.

World War II began as an imperialist war on both sides--the side of fascist Germany and militarist Japan and the side of Britain and France. For Poland, the war against Hitler's Reich assumed the nature of a just war. With the entry of increasingly broad people's masses into the armed struggle against the fascist aggressors and with the development of the resistance movement the war acquired an increasingly vividly expressed national liberation nature.

The war's predatory, aggressive essence as far as Fascist Germany was concerned was definitively revealed and immeasurably intensified after its attack on the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941. For the Soviet people the war imposed on them was a supremely just, great patriotic war in defense of the socialist fatherland. At the same time this war became a very important component of World War II and the Soviet-German front became its main front. This front invariably tied up the bulk of fascist Germany's forces and facilities. In 1941 some 153 of 217 German divisions were on the Soviet-German front and in the period of the Battle of Stalingrad 193 of 268 German divisions were on this front. Even after U.S.-British troops landed in France in the summer of 1944, the German fascist command continued to keep the overwhelming majority of its formations on the Eastern Front, since it was here that the outcome of the war was being decided. It was precisely on the Soviet-German front that crushing blows were struck against the aggressor and his main forces were defeated and it was precisely the Soviet people and their army who made the decisive contribution to the attainment of victory over fascist Germany and military Japan. During the war 607 divisions belonging to fascist Germany and its allies were defeated and up to 75 percent of its tanks and about 70 percent of its aircraft destroyed on the Soviet-German front. [paragraph continues]

For comparison let us note that the Anglo-U.S. troops defeated 176 divisions, the majority of them at the concluding stage of the war when the fate of fascist Germany had already been virtually predetermined. "It is hard for me to avoid the simple fact that the Russians are killing more enemy soldiers and destroying more enemy armaments than all the other 25 states of the united nations [as published] put together." That was how former U.S. President F. Roosevelt assessed the Soviet troops' contribution to the victory over fascism.

By their heroic, selfless struggle the Soviet people and their servicemen honorably defended the independence of the socialist motherland, rid the peoples of many countries of fascist slavery and saved world civilization from destruction by the fascist barbarians.

Mankind paid dearly, with unprecedented sacrifices, for the victory over the aggressors. Our country suffered the greatest losses. It lost over 20 million people during the war; the German fascist invaders destroyed 1,710 of our cities and 70,000 of our villages and annihilated 32,000 industrial enterprises. In all the war over 50 million human lives were lost while the material damage caused during the war in Europe alone totaled $260 billion (in 1938 prices).

That is not something you forget. Just as you do not forget that it is international imperialism which is to blame for World War II.

Western literature frequently alleges that the inevitability of World War II was predetermined by the results of World War I, which virtually deprived Germany of great-power status. In this connection its desire for revenge, for the restoration of its territories and colonial empire are made out by some people to be a natural phenomenon. There is no doubt that these circumstances influenced Germany's policy. But the reasons for the outbreak of World War II lie far deeper, in the capitalist system itself.

A correct explanation of these reasons can only be given on the basis of Lenin's teaching on wars in the modern era. Developing Marxist theory, V. I. Lenin gave a profound and comprehensive description of imperialism as the last stage in the development of capitalism and warned of the objective dangers it entails for mankind. Lenin's works prove convincingly that the origins of world wars are to be found in the very nature of imperialism, in the inequality of development of the capitalist countries, and in the prevailing territorial division of the world and the desire of the main imperialist predators to redivide territories which have already been divided up. Here V. I. Lenin pointed out that the imperialists divide the world "in accordance with capital," "in accordance with strength." These and other propositions of Lenin's on the causes and essence of World War I also serve as the key to understanding the causes of World War II.

Like World War I, World War II arose as a result of the sharp aggravation of antagonisms between two groupings of imperialist powers--Germany, Italy and Japan on the one hand and Britain, France and the United States on the other. But the international situation in which the armed struggle caused by the imperialists' desire to redivide the world and achieve world hegemony was prepared and developed on this occasion differed considerably from the situation in 1914. This predetermined the profound differences between the two world wars, although they were both the handiwork of imperialism.

The most important and radical difference lies in the fact that World War II was prepared and ripened in a new historical era--the era of man's transition from capitalism to socialism opened up by Great October. Capitalism had ceased to be an all-embracing system exercising undivided rule. The Soviet state--a great socialist power--was operating actively in the international arena. It was the natural focus of attraction for all progressive anti-imperialist forces. The very existence and entire activity of the Soviet Union destroyed the monopolists' plans, undermined the imperialist powers' calculations and constantly helped to expose the dark designs of the initiators of military adventures. The entry of a socialist state--the attacked Soviet Union--into the war was the main and most important factor in turning the war into a liberation war, an antifascist war on the part of the countries resisting the aggressors.

In the period of World War II's preparation the ruling circles of the capitalist powers of the two conflicting groupings were united by the desire to form a united anti-Soviet front and to destroy the USSR by their joint efforts. It was for this reason that Germany's rivals, despite the Treaty of Versailles, did not seek its total disarmament, believing that it might be useful in the struggle against the Bolsheviks. Britain and the United States actively promoted the restoration of German industrial and above all military-industrial potential.

The Western powers' policy with regard to Germany did not change even after the fascist coup there and Hitler's accession to power. On the contrary, the reactionary ruling clique of the capitalist monopolies, irrespective of their national allegiance, began increasingly overtly to link the Hitlerites' accession to power with the prospect of an aggressive war against the USSR. The general international situation deteriorated sharply.

This deterioration was also helped by the position taken by the United States and Britain with respect to militarist Japan's attack on China in the fall of 1931 and its occupation of Manchuria. Instead of actively opposing the aggressor the U.S. and British governments restricted themselves merely to verbal protests. Here they were guided by ideas that the main goal of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria was to prepare for an attack against the USSR.

The impunity of the Japanese aggressor had an inspiring effect on the German and Italian fascists. In March 1935 Hitlerite Germany officially repudiated all military articles of the Treaty of Versailles and introduced universal military service. Then it succeeded in persuading Britain to sign a naval agreement on the large-scale construction of a German military submarine fleet. In the same year, 1935, Germany, under the guise of a "plebiscite," annexed the Saarland. Finally in 1936 it annulled the Locarno "guarantee" pact and occupied the Rhineland.

The Italian fascists also grew increasingly insolent. In the fall of 1935 they attacked Ethiopia and in May 1936 Mussolini announced its "annexation" to Italy.

It would seem that all these acts of aggression should have prompted retaliatory actions from the Western powers. But their leaders were literally spellbound by the idea that in fascist Germany a force was finally emerging capable to striking a crushing blow against the Soviet Union. It was for this reason that they embarked on the path of "appeasing" fascist aggression.

Loyal to their final political goals and the "appeasement" policy, the Western powers adopted a position of "noninterference" in the active complicity of the German and Italian fascists on the side of General Franco who in 1936 mounted an armed rebellion against republican Spain. This shameful behavior on the part of British and French ruling circles convinced Hitler yet again that his actions would remain unpunished and that he could easily implement plans for further territorial seizures in Europe. And he set his sights on his next victim--Austria.

A frantic campaign was launched in favor of Anschluss--that is the liquidation of the independent Austrian state and its transformation into a German province. With the connivance of Britain and France, Austria's independence was crushed in 1938.

The Soviet Union resolutely exposed those who were preparing the war and tirelessly came out in defense of the victims of aggression and the peoples' freedom and independence. In 1935 the USSR concluded bilateral treaties on joint defensive action against aggressive forces with France and Czechoslovakia. In 1937 the Soviet Government concluded a nonaggression pact with China and gave the Chinese people every assistance in the struggle against the Japanese invaders. Without limiting itself to this, our country struggled persistently to create an effective collective security system. But all these and numerous other initiatives from the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the aggressive forces and averting world war encounted resistance from the Western imperialist states.

The Soviet Union's principledness and determination were manifested fully during the preparation of fascist Germany's invasion of Czechoslovakia. Back on 15 March 1938 the USSR Government made an official statement that it was prepared to fulfill its commitments envisaged in the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty. Some 30 Soviet rifle divisions and 10 cavalry divisions and armored and airborne formations were in full combat readiness to come to Czechoslovakia's aid. But this country's bourgeois government, not without pressure from the Western powers, refused this aid and preferred to subject itself to the Munich compact achieved between Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

This deal, as a result of which Czechoslovakia was handed over to be torn to pieces by Hitler's fascism, was one more flagrant act of connivance with its aggressive policy. In embarking on it the Western powers' ruling circles were counting on diverting aggression from their countries, pushing it to an even greater extent against the USSR and getting Hitler's troops moved toward the Soviet borders. All these dark designs on the part of the imperialists ultimately turned against the peoples of the European countries.

Thus a monstrous crime was committed. "The imperialists of the United States, Britain and France," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out, "did a great deal to resurrect Germany militarism after World War I and to direct it against the Soviet Union. But when Hitler came to power with the aid of the German monopolies and openly proclaimed a course toward war, the Western powers engaged in 'appeasing' the aggressor. They cast ever new sacrifices at Hitler's feet, cherishing the hope that he would move his hordes eastward, against the socialist countries. The Munich compact which gave Czechoslovakia to fascist Germany was the most shameful manifestation of this perfidious design on the part of the imperialists!."

It may be said without exaggeration that the shameful Munich Pact not only brought World War II closer but was the most important, decisive step toward its unleashing. The "go-ahead" to Hitler's aggression was finally given after the Western powers had broken off the Soviet-British-French talks held on the USSR's initiative in Moscow in 1939. Coming out with an initiative for urgent joint actions against the German fascist aggressor, the Soviet Union suggested lending them the form of a military-political agreement between the three powers--the USSR, Britain and France. But the British and French governments showed their total reluctance to embark on such cooperation. Britain continued its secret contacts with Hitler's Germany, moved by the same aim of pushing Germany into a military campaign against the Soviet Union.

The breaking off of the Soviet-British-French talks in Moscow in the summer of 1939 by Britain and France and at the same time the search for a "back-door" compact with Hitler demonstrated the flagrant perfidy of the Western "democracies." Therefore when, in August 1939, Hitler's Germany suggested to the Soviet Union that they sign a nonaggression treaty, the Soviet Government, under the conditions of the Western powers' overt hostility toward the Soviet Union, agreed to conduct relevant negotiations. On 23 August the Nonaggression Treaty was signed. The Soviet Union was bound by no commitments to the Western countries since they had rejected all its constructive proposals. In signing the nonaggression treaty with fascist Germany the Soviet state gained a certain amount of time enabling it to take additional steps to strengthen the country's defense. This treaty disorganized the anti-Soviet front of international imperialism.

The ruling imperialist circles' anti-Soviet course did not change even after 1 September 1939. Forced to declare war on fascist Germany, the British and French governments nonetheless displayed criminal passiveness in mounting combat operations. This passiveness was explained by their calculations that the real war would be unleashed against the USSR. The Hitlerites were, as it were, invited to continue to develop aggression in the direction of the Soviet Union. Moreover, the British and French political and military leaders displayed their readiness to join the fascist states in their campaign against the USSR. The Western powers' strategic plans to use Finland against the Soviet Union in the north and Turkey against it in the south were published or made public by various means.

As for aid to Poland, no real steps were taken in this respect either in London or Paris.

Having occupied Poland, fascist Germany set about implementing its designs with regard to the Western countries. On 10 May 1940 Sehrmacht Ground Forces launched a broad offensive on the Western front. Paris fell on 14 June. In less than a year fascist Germany and its satellites had seized virtually the entire continental part of Western Europe. Italian-German troops invaded North Africa. A mortal threat hung over Britain.

These were the consequences for the Western countries of their ruling circles' criminal anti-Soviet and antipopular course. There were no forces in Western Europe capable of resisting the fascist aggressors in the implementation of their wild idea of world rule.

A few months after fascist Germany's perfidious attack on the Soviet Union, in December, 1941, the conflagration of World War II broke out in the Pacific theater. With its surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, a U.S. military base, Japan began a war against the United States.

World War II lasted a total of 2,194 days. And international imperialism with its most monstrous creation--Fascism--is responsible for each day.

The victory over the aggressor was achieved by the joint efforts of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition. But it was the Soviet Union which bore the main brunt of the war on its shoulders. Our great people and their heroic armed forces crushed the military might of the Fascist bloc and made the decisive contribution to the victory over Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan. The results of the Great Patriotic War showed convincingly that there were no forces in the world which can bring to their knees a people loyal to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, devoted to the socialist motherland and rallied around Lenin's party. These results are a terrible warning to imperialist aggressors and a harsh and unforgettable lesson of history attesting that any military adventures by imperialism against the USSR are inevitably doomed to failure.

Another lesson is that war has revealed the true culprit of aggression--international imperialism--and raised most keenly the question of preventing the unleashing of a new, even bloodier world war, curbing imperialism's aggressive forces and insuring stable peace on earth.

Imperialism has always been and remains a source of military danger and aggressive wars. Today the reactionary imperialist circles have not renounced their plans to resolve existing contradictions by means of arms. Scorning the lessons of history, under cover of myths about the "Soviet military threat" they have launched an unprecedented arms race and are spurring on the material preparation of war, strengthening the aggressive NATO bloc and trying to use the "China card" in the struggle against socialism. If these preparations for war have failed to result in a new worldwide armed clash, thermonuclear this time--then the historical credit for this goes to the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries and the world's strengthening peace-loving forces.

Progressive mankind has held up to shame those to blame for World War II. It recalls its results and lessons and follows attentively the present-day military preparations of the imperialists and their allies. It links its hopes for a better future, for a future without wars or aggression, with the Soviet Union and the world socialist community--the mighty bulwark of the people's security.

Meeting of Historians

LD132138 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 13, TASS--The Second World War was a generation of international imperialism, an attempt by reactionary imperialist circles to find a way out of the capitalist system's crisis, academician Yulian Bromlay said at the concluding meeting of a scientific session of historians. The session was devoted to the causes of the Second World War. It was attended by leading specialists of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, scholars and representatives of the communist parties of Belgium, Britain, Italy, Finland, France, the FRG and Sweden.

The scientific session passed successfully. Its work enhanced a deeper study of topical questions of the pre-history of that war, the causes of its origination. The political lessons of that war remain topical to this day, Bromlay recalled. "The most important of them is the need to ensure a constant, consistent and timely prevention of the war danger, to curb the aggressive designs of reactionary forces."

Scholars who spoke at the session noted the big services of the Soviet Union which is stinting no effort in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

The session concludes its work today.

MUSLIM NEWSPAPER CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT REPORTED

LD121430 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Recently, an (?international) conference was held in Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekstan, devoted to the 10th anniversary of the MUSLIMS OF THE SOVIET EAST magazine.

In addition to many men of religion from the Soviet Union, leading Islamic theologians, editors and correspondents of Islamic papers and magazines from 12 countries--Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Tunisia, Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, India, Ethiopia, Bulgaria and Japan--participated in the conference.

The conference was opened by a speech from Mufti Zia ut-Din Khan bin Hisham Babakhan, chairman of the spiritual administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The deputy chairman of the spiritual administration and chief editor of MUSLIMS OF THE SOVIET EAST, Sheikh Abd Ulghani Abdullayev, delivered a lecture entitled: Ten Years in the Service of the Cause of Islam and Muslims. The conference was attended by all the chairmen of the four spiritual administrations of Muslims of the Soviet Union and the leaders of the foreign delegations as well as many other religious men.

The conference unanimously adopted a statement and a communique which said:

The activity of this magazine is positive as far as the Muslims of the Soviet Union and the Muslims of foreign countries are concerned. It helps to strengthen the unity of Muslims in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The tangible part of the documents adopted by the conference was devoted to the discussion of the vital international issues which are a source of concern to mankind. The participants recorded in the statement the following:

We realise the Muslims' special interest in safeguarding peace, tranquility, and justice the world over, and welcome the signing of the new SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States. We call on the Soviet and U.S. parliaments to ratify the treaty to guarantee peace in the world. We regard this treaty as an important step along the path of securing strong peace in the world.

The participants in the meeting strongly condemned the Egyptian-Israeli capitulationist deal, and branded with shame the savage aggressive act by China on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They expressed their support for the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

A high appreciation of the peaceful foreign policy pursued by the Soviet state was echoed in the speeches of the majority of theologians from other countries. This appreciation was reflected in the documents of the conference.

The communique stated that the participants expressed their gratitude to the Soviet Government for its permanent support for the Palestinian Arab people in its struggle for self-determination and the establishment of its sovereign state. They also applauded the principled attitude of the Soviet state which is firmly standing by the Arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and neocolonialism, for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis and for the establishment of peace and social progress.

Following the conference, the foreign guests toured the Soviet Union. They visited Tashkent, Fergana, and Samarkand in Uzbekstan, Tadzhikstan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Bashkiria, and Moscow, and acquainted themselves with the religious and ordinary life of the Muslims and the achievements of the Soviet people in economic and cultural construction.

A wide opportunity was given to all participants to speak before a large number of Muslims. For example, the grand Mufti of Lebanon, Hasan Khalid, delivered speeches in Tashkent, Dushanbe, Baku and Moscow. 'Abd al-Hamid as-Sayih, professor at [name indistinct] University delivered speeches in Tashkent and Samarkand, while 'abd al-Aziz (al-Khayyat), dean of Amman University and former Jordanian minister of Waqf and Mosque Affairs, delivered speeches in Tashkent, Alma Ata and Moscow.

The tour became a concluding part of the conference and helped the Islamic theologians and those who work on the Islamic papers realize the Soviet reality in a better manner and bolster friendship between Muslims in the Soviet Union and foreign countries. The guests praised the organizational work of the conference, and stressed the conference's extreme significance in improving understanding between the peoples of the Islamic countries and the Soviet people.

The editor of the Iraqi AR-RISALAH AL-ISLAMIYAH, Abdullah Nasir [name indistinct] expressed, in the speech he delivered in the name of all foreign participants in the final session of the conference, his profound thanks to the religious organizations in our country and to the Soviet Government for the splendid organization of the Islamic conference.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE OPENS IN CARACAS

LD140644 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, September 14, TASS--The 66th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union has opened here. It is attended by representatives of over 80 member states of this organisation, including delegations of the USSR and other socialist countries and envoys from a number of international organisations.

The conference is to discuss problems relating to the struggle of progressive mankind for peace, relaxation of international tension and for disarmament, in defence of the right of the peoples to self-determination, against colonialism, racialism, apartheid and other forms of enslavement. Among the principal items on the agenda are questions of establishment of mutual understanding between states and development of large-scale international cooperation.

Conference Agenda

LD122102 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, September 12, TASS--Topical questions of the international situation, disturbing world public opinion, have been included in the agenda of the 66th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union which will open in the capital of Venezuela on September 13th. Taking part in this forum and in the work of other organs of the Interparliamentary Union will be representatives of more than 80 states-members of the organization, and also envoys of several international organizations.

The participants in the conference, as stated by Thomas Williams of Great Britain, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Interparliamentary Union and Pio-Carlo Terenzio of Italy, secretary general of the union, are to discuss important economic and social questions, problems linked with the struggle waged by progressive mankind for peace, detente and international cooperation, for general and complete disarmament, against colonialism and other forms of enslavement, in defence of the peoples rights to self-determination, democracy and social progress.

The main items of the agenda include ways of improving mutual understanding among states and developing broad international cooperation in the interests of all peoples.

The conference will discuss the situation in the Middle East and in South Africa, questions of strengthening solidarity with the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine, the patriots of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa for freedom and national independence.

Special place at the conference will belong to Latin American problems. The parliament members will deal with the gross violations of human rights and elementary democratic liberties in Chile, Guatemala, Uruguay and several other states of the region.

The conference will consider also several organizational matters, elect a new leadership of the organization. It is planned to grant membership in the Interparliamentary Union to new states.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. GLOBAL BASES, CRITICISM OF USSR TROOPS IN CUBA

U.S. 'Double Standard'

LD140340 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Now comment from Stanislav Kondrashov on the publicity in the United States over the alleged presence in Cuba of new Soviet combat troops.

On the 4th of July, Independence Day in the United States, I happened to witness an unexpected sight. In midafternoon, when crowds were heavy on Gorkiy Street and downtown Moscow, I saw a man jogging along the sidewalk and wearing a red t-shirt with the U.S. Marines printed in capital letters in Russian. I was the New York and Washington correspondent for the newspaper IZVESTIYA for several years, and so I could tell that this man was not just another one of those keeping up with the fad of printed t-shirts, but an American marine. I could tell from his haircut and general bearing. What was he doing there? What was he doing in downtown Moscow, a few blocks from the Kremlin on the 4th of July? I assumed he was one of the military guards from the United States Embassy. I turned out to be right. My colleagues had seen the jogger several times from the windows of the IZVESTIYA office facing Gorkiy Street. They told me this man jogs regularly around the Kremlin and always has on the marine t-shirt. Yet the Soviet media have not publicized the news.

Just imagine what would happen if a guard from the Soviet Embassy in Washington started jogging down Lafayette Square, across from the White House, around the lawn of Capitol Hill with a t-shirt boasting the name of the USSR's border patrols in English.

Whatever goes unnoticed in Moscow becomes a sensation in Washington and what a sensation. I can just imagine the newspaper headlines if television cameramen and newspaper photographers happened to be nearby. The Russians are coming. But such an incident might stir more than just humor. Perhaps certain individuals or organizations would make official protests. A congressman might complain at the White House. Another one might support him. A third could present the jogger as part of a general imaginery Soviet military threat and a fourth might claim the Kremlin is trying to condition the American public to the idea of Soviet soldiers in Washington, first in jogging clothes and then, before you know it, the soldiers would be in uniform. First they'd be individual joggers, then they'd be marching divisions. Another public figure might even hint that CIA sources say the jogger in shorts, a t-shirt and tennis shoes might have on him a hidden microwave transmitter aimed at the residents of the White House.

And so we see two scenes: One that really took place in downtown Moscow and a hypothetical incident but one that's plausible to anyone in the know about United States politics. Besides there are enough true stories of this kind to point out. For instance, the latest campaign in Washington is over the alleged presence in Cuba of Soviet combat troops: Not only inveterate and merely paranoid anti-Soviets are involved, but even officials who should be more cautious about making various allegations, allegations that threaten to complicate Soviet-American relations. The Soviet press has made the authoritative explanation that for 17 years now Cuba has operated a training center where Soviet military personnel help Cuban servicemen learn how to use Soviet military weapons maintained by the Cuban Army.

Neither the number nor function of the Soviet advisers have changed over the years, so all claims that Soviet combat troops are now stationed in Cuba are groundless.

The explanation in the Soviet press went on to say that the military personnel in Cuba cannot possibly present a threat to the United States, nor to any other country in terms of numbers of function. My personal opinion is that American politicians tend to use a double standard. It's such a naive approach to think that what's good for Jupiter is no good for a bull, as the ancient Romans used to say. The United States apparently sees itself as Jupiter and other countries as the unequal bull. After all, the United States had dozens of military bases with hundreds of thousands of soldiers in direct proximity to the Soviet Union. Yet there are no Soviet bases aimed at the United States. Certainly the United States has no more right under international law to maintain these bases than the Soviet Union has to set up a training center in Cuba at the request of the Cuban Government, and it's well known that tens of thousands of American military advisers were training the shah's army in Iran, right up until the revolution. And, let's not forget that Iran is right on the southern border of the Soviet Union, even closer than Cuba is from Florida.

Isn't it a fact that on the territory of another Soviet southern neighbor, Turkey, there were American bases for many years, with American missiles and American soldiers and officers? It's common knowledge that the Turkish Government closed the American bases several years ago because of the differences between the two countries over Greece. But talks are now under way to reopen some of the bases. As one can guess, the Soviet Union does not like the prospect of American bases being restored on Turkish soil, yet Moscow continues to exercise restraint and a feeling of reality. Can it be said Washington does the same currently when, by using pressure and threats, it would like to change the status quo about the Soviet military personnel in Cuba?

Among the threats now made from Capitol Hill, there's the threat to delay the ratification of the SALT II treaty or even not to ratify it at all. It's unfortunate that such threats have been made, for example, by Senator Church who occupied a realistic position about the treaty but is now playing into the hands of its opponents. As for a double standard, we can advise Americans to remember what they call rules of fair play or at least to look at themselves more often and to learn the Bible truth: Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye but considerest not the beam that's in thine own eye? As for threats about SALT II ratification, should a reminder be made that this treaty is not a concession and not a service of the American Senate to the Russians. This is a step equally advantageous to the two countries. It will open positive prospects for the development of their relations in the future. It's an important though brittle thing, that requires careful handling, not a passionate approach.

Propaganda Charges

PA140324 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA

[Vladimir Korotkov commentary]

[Text] The halls of the convention palace in Havana, where the sixth nonalined summit conference was held, are empty. (?Experts) agree that the forum's success was greatly due to its excellent organization and the constructive attitude of Cuba, which plays an active role in the peoples' struggle for national liberation. All this has undoubtedly raised the international prestige of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

Spokesmen of the U.S. Government have repeatedly said that one of the main objectives of U.S. foreign policy is the normalization of relations with Cuba. However, facts prove the contrary.

The successors of the organizers of the Bay of Pigs invasion, the Cuban economic blockade, and numerous instances of sabotage and provocations follow the same policy. Everyone was outraged at the report that the CIA had carried out attacks against revolutionary leader Fidel Castro.

Last March [words indistinct] made absurd charges that Cuba had helped Caribbean rebels. When the propaganda ado was over, a White House spokesman was compelled to admit that the United States had no proof of Cuban intervention.

In the United States Cuban counterrevolutionaries continue their activities with impunity. The list of their terrorist activities and crimes is endless, but U.S. officials take no action against them.

In Washington the anti-Cuban chorus is loud. The soloists are the same hawks who oppose international detente and ratification of the SALT II treaty. Senator Henry (?Jackson) and company demand a strict policy toward Cuba or, in other words, a policy of provocations, sabotage, political murder and blackmail.

A new propaganda campaign emerged recently in Washington. This time its promoters say that several Soviet military units are stationed in Cuba. The New York DAILY NEWS calls these charges clumsy and unbased. The truth is, the newspaper says, that U.S. military units are deployed all over the world, including Cuba, where it is a known fact that the Guantanamo Naval Base threatens Cuban sovereignty and security.

McGovern on 'Anti-Cuban Uproar'

LD131804 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Senator George McGovern has condemned the anti-Cuban uproar unleashed in Washington around insinuations about the appearance of alleged Soviet combat troops on Cuba. The senator said that the uproar had been unleashed by circles which were trying to prevent the ratification of the SALT II treaty or to hinder that process. Rejection of the treaty by Congress, the senator stressed, would bring irreparable damage to the United States itself. The Soviet Union stated this week that all insinuations about the presence on Cuba of its combat units are without foundation. There has been a training center in Cuba for 17 years, where Soviet military personnel help the Cubans master combat technology.

The United States, ignoring the UN embargo on sales of arms to the racist Republic of South Africa, still supplies the apartheid regime with military aircraft. This is stated in a document presented by the UN Secretariat to the General Assembly session beginning next week. The Republic of South Africa buys in the United States 150 planes and helicopters every year, the document states.

U.S. Interests Within 'Crisis Arch'

LD132252 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

["Strategy of Blackmail and Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, September 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The U.S. brasshats are striving to further increase U.S. military presence aboard for the purpose of blackmailing and intimidating the sovereign states and peoples. Vice-Admiral Silvester Foley, commander of the 7th U.S. Fleet, operating in the Pacific and Indian oceans, demanded in an interview to the newspaper Washington STAR immediate measures to restore U.S. naval superiority. The admiral again resorted to the hackneyed "Soviet war menace" tale.

As noted by analysts, Foley's pronouncements reflect the revision of "strategic concepts" now under way in the U.S. ruling circles intended to strengthen the positions of U.S. imperialism in the key regions of the world.

The press notes that the point in question is to step up the U.S. attempts to interfere in the affairs of other peoples so as to foist upon them by armed force regimes suiting Washington. Having analysed the "corrections" made by the present U.S. administration in the strategy of military-political expansion abroad, the Institute of Policy Studies noted, as pointed out by the press, that a lightning blow to overthrow a radical Arab regime, blocking our deliveries, can no longer be regarded as unrealistic, or a blow to do away with some other danger to U.S. economic "survival".

The U.S. National Security Council has worked out a whole concept of the so-called "crises arch", passing through Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Central and Southern America. This concept provides for a deployment of U.S. Armed Forces in key regions of the world when Washington finds that these or other events constitute a threat to the "vital interests" of the United States.

In other words, the Pentagon undertakes to "keep at gun-point" constantly the regions included in the "crises arch" so as to prevent the development of national-liberation movements, implementation of progressive social reforms. On orders from the White House, the press reports, Pentagon strategists have urgently begun to "elaborate possibilities of rushing U.S. Armed Forces to different regions of the world to defend the interests of the United States".

Explaining the meaning of U.S. interventionist plans, the Institute of Policy Studies stresses that the use of gunboats has the purpose of intimidating "willful" governments by direct military actions if they do not obey Washington's orders.

Bases 'Spearheaded Against USSR'

LD132052 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

["Okinawa--Pentagon's Forepost in Asia"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 13, TASS--TASS political Analyst Mikhail Demchenko writes:

The foreign policy doctrine of the United States, directed first and foremost against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, is known to be based on U.S. military presence in different regions of the world. The Far East, along with Western Europe and the Middle East, is precisely one of the regions that Washington regards as a "vitally important strategic zone".

Okinawa serves as a forepost of the Pentagon's aggressive strategy in the Far East. American generals have dubbed it figuratively the "unsinkable aircraft carrier". Located in the island now are more than 60 bases and other military installations of the United States manned by 35,000 U.S. officers and men.

The Pentagon is striving lately to expand Okinawa's functions as an important place d'arme of its policy of military intimidation in Asia and the Pacific region. The troops stationed there are now being rearmed with the latest hardware. The bases of the 7th U.S. Pacific Fleet are being modernized. According to the newspaper DAILY YOMIURI, this fleet now includes 12 aircraft carriers. Kadena continues to be the biggest U.S. Air Force base not only on Okinawa, but throughout Southeast Asia, too.

By what right has the United States sited its numerous war bases and stationed its troops in foreign territories, bases and troops that are intended for interference in the affairs of other countries, for supporting regimes suiting Washington and upholding the interests of the U.S. monopolies? It is difficult to believe that the purpose of these U.S. war bases is to ensure the security of the United States. These bases are spearheaded against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is borne out, for instance, by the recent "Global Shield" manoeuvres, carried out by the Pentagon. Taking part in them were about 120,000 U.S. servicemen stationed at 52 war bases in different parts of the world. American strategic bombers, imitating a "nuclear war", took off precisely from these bases, including the Kadena Base on Okinawa. In other words, the Pentagon has patently demonstrated the aggressive character of its war bases abroad.

Another such demonstration were the large-scale manoeuvres held this August in the area of Okinawa with the participation of 26 warships, 280 warplanes and about 40,000 U.S. servicemen. During these exercises the troops carried out landing operations and launched an offensive on an "enemy's fortified area". According to a spokesman of the National Defence Agency of Japan, as reported by the newspaper ASAKI, these manoeuvres were a rehearsal of U.S. military operations that could possibly be carried out in the Persian Gulf zone, on the Korean Peninsula and even in the Soviet territories of Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands.

And no matter how the United States and its allies try to cover up their aggressive preparations by a propaganda hullabaloo raised around the mythical growing "Soviet war menace", they will not be able to dispel world public opinion's serious alarm, caused by the fact that precisely the increasing U.S. military presence abroad is fraught with a true menace to the peace and security of the peoples, including the peoples of the countries that are allowing the Pentagon to set up bases in their territories.

STURUA DERIDES PINCUS-KAISER FEATURE ON SOVIET PREEMPTIVE STRIKE

LD131111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua article: "Thermonuclear Phantasmagoria"]

[Text] A huge hand covers nearly half a page of the newspaper. Judging by the cuff of the uniform, it belongs to a Soviet military man. The hand's index finger is reaching out toward a button inscribed "fire." To the right of the drawing is a huge heading--"doomsday debate"--and an equally bold subhead: "Shall we attack America?" This was the layout beneath which the Washington POST recently published a joint opus by its military and scientific observer Walter Pincus and its political commentator Robert Kaiser, who was the newspaper's Moscow correspondent in 1971-1974. The opus is published in a section entitled "viewpoint." Let us see what viewpoint Pincus and Kaiser adhere to.

First, a few words about the "genre" of the opus. It is allegedly in the style of a scientific and social fantasy, but is really the old refrain about the "Soviet military threat." The authors' fantasy, as the reader will soon see for himself, does indeed go over the top, but nonetheless it has a very definite aim. This aim is spoken of frankly in the "nonfantasy" prolog to the "debate." Here we have the assertion of U.S. "vulnerability" in the face of an unexpected Soviet thermonuclear strike, whose probability is allegedly agreed on by nearly all American experts, and talk about "Soviet superiority" and "American weakness," and other hysterical postulates which, as the authors themselves admit, are "entirely devised and propagandized by Americans." But, pushing off from these false postulates, the authors set off on a fantastic journey in time and space, to Moscow in 1984. The authors' "division of labor" was apparently like this: Pincus took on the technical side, and Kaiser the "local color," so to speak. Here is the result.

Some where in "underground Kremlin installations" the opinion of military authorities on how to wipe the United States from the face of the earth, or "at worst" to make it capitulate, is being heard. Obviously, to give verisimilitude to these "underground nightmares" the authors make their characters drink lots of mineral water and curse American imperialism. But what is alarming is not the gurgling of the innocent mineral water, nor even the naive anti-imperialist tirades. What is alarming is the provocative premise--the Soviet Union is allegedly preparing to destroy the United States at a particular moment. Later this opportunity will be lost beyond recall, so seize the moment!

At an oblong table covered with a green cloth and laid, of course, with bottles of mineral water, sit the "experts" headed by Col Lev Perlshteyn. Their task is to present the "arguments" in favor of a preemptive nuclear-missile war against the United States. With them at the table with the green cloth and mineral water is a certain Vladimir Kuznetsov, whose task is to question the viability of any proposals by the mythical colonel.

And now the passions begin. Perlshteyn, skillfully using American military literature, convinces his listeners of the possibility of a successful preemptive strike. For this the attack on the United States must be unprovoked and sudden, preferably during an American tour by the Moscow circus; that is, when the Americans' vigilance will be lulled by Oleg Popov's comical tricks.

Then the names of Soviet missiles begin to flash past, destroying American missiles. First 10 million Americans perish, then 20 million, and in the end 150 million.

Then comes a political salvo against the U.S. President, who, according to the scenario presented by Perlshteyn, that is, Pincus and Kaiser, will spend too long conferring with his aides and with Congress, thereby losing his country's nuclear-missile potential and finding himself faced with a choice between unconditional surrender and complete destruction. According to Perlshteyn's calculations, the "Soviets" will drop 1,350 megatons of explosive on the central regions of the United States alone--many times more than was used by all the sides fighting in World War II.

After Perlshteyn, it is Vladimir Kuznetsov's turn to speak. While the colonel drinks mineral water, he produces his counterarguments. He asserts that an all-out nuclear-missile war is senseless, since it will lead to the devastation of both countries, but blackmail using such a war "in a region like Angola or Ethiopia" could be more productive (very subtle, isn't it?). [paragraph continues]

"Underground conference" ends on a note of indecision. That is something at least, you will say. Nothing of the sort. The fantastic ravings end on a significant chord: Soviet experts are examining the question of destroying the United States by means of... some sort of "death rays."

The "doomsday debate" is not a trial of a writer's skill. It is rather a trial of nerves. It is no accident that it was published at a time when a real debate is taking place here--the examination by the U.S. Senate of the ratification of the SALT II treaty. The inspiration for the fantastic article by Pincus and Kaiser does not lie simply in relish for apocalyptic terrors. It lies in discrediting the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and sowing distrust in it, since according to the Pincus-Kaiser scenario the Soviet Union is allegedly prepared in principle for a preemptive war and wants to destroy the United States once and for all. The reason it does not do so is not its love of peace but only its fear of possible retaliation. Thus the well-known moral is suggested: If you want peace, prepare for war, a moral justifying a totally unrestrained arms race. After all, this is the scenario being followed today by those American military and political figures who demand a colossal "price" for the ratification of the SALT II treaty in the form of additional tens and hundreds of billions of dollars for the arms race.

To justify this criminal extravagance, this dangerous playing with fire in the eyes of the public, the champions of the arms race whip up military hysteria, attributing to the Soviet Union monstrous plans like those put into the mouth of the mythical Col Lev Perlshteyn. Of couse you could laugh off the fantastic opus by Pincus and Kaiser, advising them to drink more mineral water to clam their nerves, or even to take baths in mineral water. But let us be frank: Questions of war and peace, questions of the life or death of human civilization are too important to be treated as an amusement like the bubbles in a bottle of mineral water.

PRAVDA VIEWS PROSPECT OF KENNEDY JOINING RACE FOR PRESIDENCY

LD131323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "Preelection Wrangling"]

[Text] New York, 9 September--Immediately upon returning to Washington after Congress' August recess Senator Edward Kennedy made a number of statements which political observers here see as preparing his position for the possibility of joining the race for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination.

"Obviously I am not running for president at the present time," the senator told a throng of pressmen. "I have no time frame, I have no date." In reply to an earlier question about his election plans E. Kennedy said that he expected President J. Carter to be nominated and reelected and that he plans to support him.

E. Kennedy announced that he has his family's support for his plans. The concern of Kennedy's mother, who suffered the tragedy or the assassination of two of her sons, has long been one of the main reasons for the senator holding back from running for the presidency. "My mother, wife and other members of my family have let it be known that they support any decision I make on the question of the nomination for the presidency," E. Kennedy now says. Congressmen E. Nolan saw this statement as "clearly signaling the removal of one of the biggest obstacles to the senator joining the election campaign." [paragraph continues]

Congressman Nolan is one of the organizers of the movement to "draft" Kennedy, that is of an election campaign to nominate Kennedy for the presidency without his official agreement.

The economic and internal political situation is now developing in such a way that an increasing number of Democrats, including a number of senators and congressmen, see the Kennedy nomination for the presidency as the only way to save the party from defeat in the coming elections.

As expected, the "purge" of the cabinet and the White House in July failed to improve either the country's economic and internal political situation or the administration's standing.

The latest public opinion polls confirm concern with the country's economic problems and dissatisfaction with the present administration. TIME recorded the lowest rating among voters in years of the situation in the country and of their confidence in the future--19 percent as compared with 47 percent at the start of 1977. Some 41 percent of those polled said that they do not believe that the present administration can solve the economic problems and 46 percent do not believe that it is able to appoint the right people for this purpose.

The voters' disenchantment is underscored by the fact that J. Carter's chief Republican rivals--former Governor of California R. Reagan, Senator Baker and former Governor of Texas J. Connally--are either ahead of the President in terms of popularity or on a par with him. According to the latest TIME polls, Senator E. Kennedy's standing is still good. He has the support of 53 percent of the voters against Reagan's 34 percent and 56 percent against Connally's 29 percent.

The preelection wrangling is intensifying, inevitably reflecting the internal political situation and the state of the economy.

USSR-U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH INTO POLLUTION NOTED

LD101143 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 August 1979 publishes on page 6 a 1,200-word article by PRAVDA correspondent G. Leganidze datelined Abastumani and Tbilisi, under the rubric "Keeping Up With the Researcher; "The Emblem--A Vine Leaf." The report describes work taking place at the Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory high in the Georgian mountains, within the framework of the USSR-U.S. agreement on cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection. The joint Soviet-American project is studying the "background aerosols" in the atmosphere so as to assess the level of manmade pollution.

U.S. USING JAPAN AS SPRINGBOARD FOR MILITARY ADVENTURES

LD131056 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 13, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Gennadiy Rakhovetskiy, reports:

"Unsinkable aircraft carrier", "ulcer on the body of Japan" and "hotbed of tension in Asia",--that is how the local public call the United States war bases on the Japanese archipelago. At present, over 140 various war bases and Pentagon objects with a deployment of 50,000 servicemen, entangle the whole country like a spider net. Alarming reports on the activity of the bases and the increasing use of Japanese ports by warships of the Seventh United States Fleet are continuously carried by the Japanese press.

Relying on the Japanese-American security treaty and with the connivance of the government of the Japanese Liberal Democrats, the United States is steadily extending the functions of its war bases in Japan, which are destined not at all for the "defence of Japan," which is threatened by no one, but for the pursuit of the United States aggressive strategy not only in the Far East but throughout Asia, and for espionage against neighbouring states.

The territory of Japan has been converted into a vast Pentagon test range, an arena for countless exercises of all services of the Armed Forces of the United States, including exercises for repelling a nuclear attack and striking a nuclear blow, a centre for testing American soldiers and weaponry in conditions simulating combat conditions to the maximum. The American war bases on the territory of Japan also discharge the functions of highly important staging posts for the transportation of troops and weaponry from the United States to various regions of the Far East. They are also serving as springboards for United States military gambles in Asia in case of a so-called "emergency" when American troops are moved from Japan to "advanced positions". This happened, for instance in the spring and summer of this year, when a naval squadron, headed by the aircraft carrier Midway, conducted operations in the Indian Ocean in a so-called demonstration of the interests of the United States in that region. In connection with the quick reaction corps, now being set up by the Pentagon for direct military intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states large-scale American military exercises, codenamed "Fortress Gale" were held on Okinawa in August last.

Activisation of the American military in Japan and the ever more frequent combat sailings from Japanese ports of ships of the Seventh United States Navy, which are daily ploughing the waters not only of the Pacific but also the Indian Ocean, arouse serious anxiety and condemnation by the world public, including the Japanese. Japan's democratic forces assess the actions of the American military as running counter to the interests of detente, the cause of peace and security in Asia. They are vigorously calling for the cancellation of the military alliance between Japan and the United States and the dismantling of the American war bases on the territory of Japan.

NUCLEAR, AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN WITH JAPAN APPROVED

LD130921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The second session of the Soviet-Japanese Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation which has approved programs for cooperation in the sphere of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in agriculture ended in Moscow 7 September.

The session's protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Japan was signed.

'CHOLLIMA' SYMBOLIZES DPRK'S HEADLONG PROGRESS

LD120951 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[M. Nepesov commentary: "Chollima's Headlong Flight"]

[Text] To the Korean people the winged steed, Chollima, since time immemorial has embodied future happiness and a free and joyful life. Although centuries have passed nobody has ever succeeded in becoming the fabled horse's master for all time. The people's dream of a better fate began to be realized in August 1945, when the Soviet Army came on a liberating mission to Korea. There it completed the defeat of the Japanese aggressors and helped the Korean people to gain freedom and independence. The liberation created conditions favorable for accomplishing fundamental revolutionary transformations in the north of the peninsula, which in their turn led to the DPRK's proclamation of 9 September 1948.

The legendary horse, Chollima, could fly across mountains and rivers. The DPRK working people, embarking on the path of building the socialist society, have rushed headlong from colonialism, poverty and economic backwardness to socialism, freedom and scientific and technical progress. Chollima, whose bronze form now rises over the DPRK capital, Pyongyang, is a genuine symbol of that fraternal state, which has advanced with truly gigantic steps.

The DPRK's achievements in creating a domestic industry are particularly striking. The country which 30 years ago had virtually no industry now possesses a highly developed metallurgy, machine building, tractor building, chemical, mining, instrument building, watchmaking and other modern industrial sectors. The amount of electricity generated per capita in the DPRK exceeds that of many of the capitalist countries in Asia. People's Korea is also famous for its light industry, particularly its textile industry.

The successes of industrial development have helped to increase agricultural production. Many peasant cooperatives now have modern tractors, dozens of motor vehicles and a range of complex machines for rice production.

Throughout the DPRK's entire existence, relations of friendship and broad cooperation in building a new life on Korean territory have evolved between it and the Soviet Union. The Soviet people, loyal to the duty of international solidarity, wish the Korean people new achievements on the path of socialism and support their heartfeld desire for the peaceful, democratic unification of their homeland.

SOUTH ASIA

PRC TROOP MOVEMENTS ON AFGHAN BORDER REPORTED

LD131720 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1331 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] A brief review of what the mass media all over the world is saying about events in China. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH quoting secret sources in Kashmir said that Chinese troops have been put on the alert in western China, that is the troops on the border with Afghanistan in the region of the minor Pamirs. Chinese troop movements near the border of Afghanistan are yet more evidence the Beijing leaders are out to pressure the government in Kabul.

NEW RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IN AFGHANISTAN CITED

LD131024 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 13, TASS--The construction of a new modern residential area has got under way in the town of Mazar-i-Sharif, one of the major industrial and agricultural centres in the northern districts of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Apartment houses with all amenities, kindergartens, a school, a cinema-house, a stadium and park of rest will appear on an area of more than 28 hectares.

SOKOLOV, KUTAKHOV RECEIVE INDIAN AIR MARSHAL LATIF

LD131139 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 7 September Marshal of the Soviet Union S. L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, received Chief Air Marshal H. Latif, Indian Air Force chief of staff, who is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union. A friendly conversation took place on questions of mutual interest. Chief Marshal of Aviation P. S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, participated in the conversation. S. K. Mehra, air force attache at India's Embassy to the USSR, attended the meeting.

Departure for Home

LD130935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] On 8 September Air Chief Marshal H. Latif, chief of staff of the Indian Air Force, who was in the Soviet Union on an official visit, departed Moscow for home. At Sheremetyevo Airport Latif was seen off by Chief Marshal of Aviation P. S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, and other Soviet generals and officers. He was also seen off by (P. K. Budvar), Indian charge d' affaires ad interim in the USSR, and Air Commodore S. K. Mehra, air attache at the Indian Embassy in the USSR.

U.S., UK SUBVERSION IN SIKKIM ALLEGED

LD121330 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, September 12, TASS--American citizens have been making of late frequent visits to Sikkim, one of the states in the northeast of India, writes the Indian news agency PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL. [as received]

And it is not only American tourists that make these visits. A high-ranking visitor, the consul general of the USA in Calcutta recently visited Sikkim. There is a flow of U.S. dollars to Sikkim, the agency writes. They are remitted to accounts of political leaders who are notorious for their pro-American attitudes.

All this cannot but cause concern of the Indian public, of the Indian authorities. There is now a difficult political situation in Sikkim as the election to the legislative assembly of Sikkim is drawing nearer. It looks like Washington decided to take advantage of the situation so as to strengthen its positions in this strategically important region, the agency concludes.

Britain, too, conforms with the trend set by its senior NATO partner. There are so many visitors from Britain in Sikkim and in other northeastern states--Assam Meghalaya and Manipur that the local administration had to ask the central government to be more strict about granting British subjects entry visas to those regions. British visitors try to establish in thses states contacts with anti-Indian elements, to penetrate the mass media, the agency writes.

Besides that, the number of "Christian missionaries" from the United States and Britain visiting India's northeastern states increased of late. It is characteristic that they are sent to those areas where rebels-separatists are operating.

It is also indicative that China, that has been engaged for long in subversive activities in northeastern areas of India, act in complete accord with Western powers, the agency concludes.

USSR LEADERS THANKED FOR GUJARAT DISASTER CONDOLENCES

LD011329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has received a telegram from Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy conveying deep thanks for the sympathy expressed in connection with the natural disaster in the state of Gujarat.

Indian Prime Minister Charan Singh has also sent A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a telegram expressing thanks for his sympathy in connection with the natural disaster in the state of Gujarat.

'KAMPUCHEAN PATRIOTIC FRONT' CALLED PRC-U.S. 'FARCE'

LD132040 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 13, TASS--The "Patriotic Front of Kampuchea," the creation of which has been announced in Beijing, is merely a clumsy farce staged by the Chinese authorities and their puppets Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, says a commentary of the Kampuchean news service S.P.K.

It is perfectly obvious, the news service points out, that this comedy registered by China and the United States, is a futile attempt to "boost the morale" of the surviving Pol Pot bandits and to convince the non-aligned nations that they should preserve for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique the place of "Kampuchea's representative" in the non-aligned movement. It is not without reason that the creation of the "front" was announced immediately after the visit paid to China by the U.S. Vice President Mondale and during the conference of nonaligned countries in Havana.

However, the commentary points out, the Kampucheans that have remained alive and the sober-minded people of all the world will not allow the terrible crimes to be repeated in the beautiful land of Kampuchea.

The gamble of Beijing and its puppets reflects their military and diplomatic fiasco. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea manages all the affairs in all the territory of our country. The revolutionary power has been established both in the centre and locally. It is growing stronger and restoring economic and public life in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Pol Pot gangs have been, in the main, wiped out.

The decision passed by the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned nations to leave vacant Kampuchea's place in this movement is a crushing defeat for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and its Beijing masters. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. No manoeuvres of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists can revive the political corpse dumped into the waste heap of history, the news service concludes.

PHAN VAN DONG TO VISIT IRAQ 24 SEPTEMBER

LD131104 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, September 13, TASS--It has been officially announced here that Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will pay an official visit to Iraq on September 24.

PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG OF LAOS LEAVES MOSCOW

LD140916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Souphanouvong, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, president of the republic and chairman of the country's national assembly, who has been in Moscow on a stopover from Havana, left the Soviet Union today.

MEETING MARKS END OF USSR-SRV FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL

LD130913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendship Must Be Strengthened"]

[Text] The 10-day Festival of Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship held in our country has been graphic testimony to international fraternity. It was devoted to the 34th anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. Gatherings of representatives of the public, friendship meetings and soirees were held in the republics, krays, oblasts and at all enterprises and institutions which are collective members of the society [presumably Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society]. Soviet people again demonstrated their solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people.

The 10-day festival ended 7 September with a meeting of the public of the city of Orekhovo-Zuyevo near Moscow. The speakers voiced their unanimous support for the unvarying course of our party and government aimed at further consolidating the unity and cohesiveness of the socialist community countries, peace, and international security.

Nguyen Huu Khieu, SRV ambassador to the USSR, spoke at the meeting. The 10-day festival held in the USSR in connection with our national holiday, he noted, will strengthen still further the friendship between our countries. The friendship and cooperation treaty signed last November has imparted new impetus to the further consolidation of friendly ties between our countries and has raised them to a qualitatively new level.

A delegation from the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

ARMY PAPER HITS FRENCH CALLS FOR JOINT W. EUROPE DEFENSE

LD131219 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Observer V. Pustov article: "Where France Is Being Taken"]

[Text] On 1 September the peoples marked the 40th anniversary of the beginning of World War II, which was launched by fascist Germany and its allies and which in Europe alone cost tens of millions of lives. In France this anniversary coincided with another--25 years ago, on 30 August 1954, the French National Assembly rejected plans to create a so-called "European Defense Association" (the "European army"), within whose framework the militarization of West Germany and the revival of German militarism on its territory was contemplated.

Recalling these dates, a number of Paris newspapers drew attention to the fact that certain circles have recently mounted a new campaign to create a "European army." This could not fail to arouse serious concern and alarm, not only in France but in other European states, too, especially since the current supporters of "European military integration" openly advocate giving the West German Bundeswehr access to nuclear weapons.

At the beginning of August the Media Publishing House in Paris published a book with the sinister title Euroshima (an abbreviated combination of the words "Europe" and "Hiroshima"), which immediately achieved notoriety. The French press drew attention to the fact that its authors are active officers Lieutenant Colonel Doly and Captain Cagnat and also a university lecturer named Fontaine. They attacked the policy of an independent defense for France, contrasting it with the idea of the creation of "European" nuclear forces with FRG participation, which would have to be preceded by a French-British nuclear agreement. To insure that the "European army" in its new, nuclear form does not remain inactive "in an emergency" the authors have devised a militarist program, comprising accelerated standardization of arms in West European countries, unification of their military budgets and, in conclusion, the creation of a "European federation," whose president, as the journal LE POINT notes, would share the right to decide on pressing the nuclear button. Thus, they believe that it is possible to count on a successful repetition in Europe of what the Americans did at Hiroshima at the end of World War II.

The insane appeals from the authors of Euroshima for nuclear carnage in Europe could be regarded as some kind of exception, albeit an extremely dangerous one. However, it transpires that there are others of the same mind who are prepared to jeopardise both their country's independence and security and also peace in Europe and elsewhere. Just recently the Paris weekly NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR published remarks by retired General G. Buis and A. Sanguinetti which were remarkable perhaps for being no less imprudent and dangerous and which therefore caused a great sensation. Buis was formerly director of the French National Defense Higher Research Institute and Sanguinetti was once chairman of the National Assembly Commission for National Defense. As we see, although these are "former" figures, nevertheless they are fairly prominent on the French military-political scene. They also advocate the "European bomb," on the basis of French cooperation with the FRG in the nuclear sphere.

Their "argument," if it can be described as that, does not sparkle with originality. It comprises almost the very same points cited by other Europeanists and Atlanticists in support of West European military-political integration--either "independent" or within NATO--and also in support of deploying an additional 600 U.S. medium range missiles in West Europe. Also in evidence here are annoying malicious falsehoods about the "threat of Soviet domination" and arguments concerning the allegedly "obsolete U.S. nuclear umbrella" over West Europe, which supposedly makes its "defense" less reliable, and also "concern" for the financial position of France, which they say is not sufficiently strong to maintain national nuclear forces alone. For their further development, they say, it is necessary to "find a partner," which has to be the FRG, which possesses a developed industrial and technical base.

True, there are also subtle variations. In contrast to the authors of "Euroshima," Sanguinetti and Buis discount Great Britain as being a "client state of the United States" and, moreover, as having "such obsolete nuclear arms that...it cannot be counted on before 1990." They prefer to rely directly on a French-West German partnership, which in the process of creating a "joint nuclear defense" would carry along with it all the rest of West Europe. Foreseeing objections from the French people, who have not forgotten the cautionary lessons of World War II, Sanguinetti advises them to cast aside doubts of a moral, psychological and historical nature.

After the failure of the plans to create a "European army" in 1945 its supporters, as LE POINT notes, have for the past quarter century dared no more than "whisper" the question of whether West Germany could be allowed access to nuclear weapons. But now Sanguinetti, Buis and others of their ilk are not only vociferously raising the question but are also insisting that it be resolved. Their false thesis, steeped in blatant cynicism, that if West Germany does not gain access to the French nuclear arsenal there can be no salvation for West Europe, has aroused angry protests in France.

Michel Debre, who was head of the French Government under General de Gaulle, stating at a press conference that West European military integration "means the end of a French defense," resolutely opposed allowing the West German Bundeswehr to use French nuclear might. Another former head of the French Government, Jacques Chirac, stressed that "only a really free and independent defense can guarantee that we will be masters of our destiny as an independent nation."

The new version of the "European defense association" is even more dangerous than that rejected by a majority of French deputies 25 years ago, since it would now include nuclear forces. The implementation of such designs, the newspaper L'HUMANITE warns, would inflict "a heavy blow on our sovereignty and security and on detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world."

The indignation at the calls for the virtual nuclear rearmament of the FRG has become so strong and sharp that even their authors have been unable to conceal their embarrassment. Sanguinetti has publicly admitted that the French are against the kind of "Europe" offered to them and that they "have become disturbed at the thought that the (West) Germans could participate in creating nuclear weapons." General Buis has hastened to state that he put forward "an undoubtedly dangerous but nevertheless realistic working hypothesis" and that he always has been and remains a supporter of national defense.

However, before long the Paris press published another report which also aroused newspaper reaction. French Defense Minister Y. Bourges stated at a congress of the allied reserve officers committee that "participation in the defense of Europe is a main task of the French Armed Forces, directly linked with the territory's security."

Y. Bourge's remarks, AFP stated, "gave rise to press comment which compared them with the recent interviews by Alexandre Sanguinetti and General Georges Buis, who advocated strengthening European military cooperation, particularly in the nuclear sphere." It is evidently in this context that there immediately followed a clarification from the French Defense Ministry, which objected to the "parallel" drawn between Y. Bourge's remarks and the Sanguinetti and Buis interviews. Reporting the Defense Ministry's objection, AFP recalled that the French president's office in a special explanation dissociated itself from statements by "figures not occupying state posts," stressing that the principles of French defense policy remain unchanged. "It should be recalled," the explanation said, "that the republic's president and the government devote constant attention to and allocate large funds for the development of the country's independent defense."

However, L'HUMANITE noted that it is not clear from the Elysee Palace's explanation what is defined ultimately as the French Armed Forces' main task--the defense of France or the "defense of Europe," of which Minister Bourges spoke. The newspaper LE MATIN also drew attention to the lack of clarity regarding this important question.

Concern also persists among wide circles of the French public in connection with the fact that discussion of the possibility of French-West German military cooperation, not exluding in the nuclear sphere, occasionally flares up in rightwing press organs. It is as if there were no explanation on this point from the office of the president of the republic. There is also concern that attempts are being made to draw France into a bloc strategy within the framework of an "integrated Europe," against the propaganda backdrop of the mythical "Soviet threat."

As is known, Soviet-French cooperation has played a fairly important role in insuring detente on the European continent. The summit talks held during French President V. Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the USSR in the spring, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, revealed new horizons in cooperation between our countries. The program of further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France signed by the two heads of state in order to promote detente and peace had this to say: "The Soviet Union and France emphasize that a position of strength policy and a bloc or hegemonist policy is incompatible with peace and detente and also with the peoples' interests, and should in no way be encouraged."

The security of France, like that of all other European countries, can be reliably insured by consolidating all the positive features achieved in past years and by developing all-round cooperation and strengthening peace on our continent.

COMMENTATOR HITS EUROPARLIAMENT DEFENSE DISCUSSION

LD122236 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

["What Is the Reason for Subterfuges"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 12, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

It is reported from Paris that a meeting of the Bureau of the European Parliament, held there, decided by a majority vote to include in the agenda of the Parliament session, which is to open on September 25, an item on "European defence" or, to be more exact, on joint programmes for arms deliveries by Common Market members.

FRANCE PRESSE which reported on this decision by the Bureau, said that the inclusion of this question in the agenda will immediately pose a delicate problem before the European assembly. The matter is, FRANCE PRESSE says, that the Treaty of Rome, which regulates the activities of various EEC bodies, gives the Europarliament no powers in the field of defence.

But the supporters of the military integration of "little Europe" found a way out with the help of a little trick, namely, the bureau decided to include the question of arms manufacture in the agenda not as a military item but as one relating to the industrial development of the Nine.

Whatever the contrivances used by members of the leading body of the Europarliament, the political meaning of the Bureau's decision is absolutely clear: It wants the European Parliament to join in the broad propaganda campaign which is now being conducted by various organs of the North Atlantic bloc in order to convince the public and the governments of a number of West European countries of the need for further increasing military expenditures. That was precisely the purpose of the recent Brussels conference whose theme was "NATO in the Next 30 Years". The Bureau of the Europarliament pursued the same subject, as if taking over where the Brussels gathering of Atlanticists left off.

Even before the June elections to the European Parliament the press of a number of West European countries pointed out that trans-national companies and military industrial complexes want this political institution to play a greater role in the system of EEC organs. They are interested in establishing in "little Europe" such supra-national institutions that would reduce the control of their actions by national organs of power, specifically the parliaments of those countries in which left forces are broadly represented. So already at the very beginning of the operation of the new Europarliament attempts are being made to carry through these plans of military monopolies.

The decision taken by the bureau of the Europarliament shows that the conservative forces prevail in this organ of the EEC. The Christian Democrats and liberals of the West European countries, who set the tone in the Europarliament, seem to intend to use the integrational processes in "little Europe" to strengthen NATO's political foundation and, to try to turn the Europarliament into an instrument of struggle against the socialist countries. It is indicative that the initiators of discussion of joint arms shipment programmes in the Europarliament were such right-wingers as former West German Defense Minister Kai-uwe von Hassel and Conservative member of the British Parliament Adam Ferguson. Representatives of left parties as well as bourgeois parties who are against national government bodies in the EEC countries being subordinated to the supranational organs of the Common Market, are in minority in the Bureau and could not prevent the question of arms shipments from being included in the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Europarliament.

Thus the European Parliament, which has not taken a single decision of any importance throughout more than twenty years of its existence, should now--according to the plans of its leading body--display great activity, worthy of a better cause--to draw the Europarliament into the campaign to step up the arms race, which may only increase tension in the European Continent.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS BRITAIN

LD132212 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] London, September 13, TASS--A Chinese military delegation is staying in Britain. It is led by deputy chairman of the PRC Navy, Liu Daosheng. The visit to Britain is timed to coincide with an exhibition of equipment of the British Navy now held in Portsmouth. Newspapers note that the Chinese delegation is showing a special interest in gas turbine engines and electronic equipment.

The Chinese delegation, as the British press notes, is studying the samples of British-made armaments so as to purchase military equipment.

NORDIC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN REYKJAVIK

LD131333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Yu. Goloshubov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "A Sober Approach"]

[Text] A meeting of foreign ministers of five northern European countries--Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden and Iceland--took place in Reykjavik the other day. It was devoted to discussing international problems and revealed the identity of the northern European countries' views on a whole series of important questions.

Thus in a joint communique the ministers noted with satisfaction the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty and expressed the hope that it will soon come into force. They stressed the treat's importance for the relaxation of international tension and the holding of further disarmament talks.

In this connection the need was noted for progress to be achieved in reducing arms--both nuclear and conventional--in Europe. The ministers came out in favor of the successful holding of the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of countries which took part in the all-European conference. This meeting, in their opinion, must promote the implementation of the Helsinki accords and the advancement of the detente process.

The communique expresses serious concern in connection with the tense situation in the Near East and notes that the well-known UN Security Council resolutions must serve as the basis for an all-embracing peace settlement in that region.

The northern European countries' sober approach to topical international questions makes it possible for them to play an increasingly noticeable role in the world arena. Their position is well known. They are opposed to the production of the neutron bomb and the further proliferation of nuclear weapons and support the ending of nuclear weapons tests by all states and the prohibition of new types of weapons for the mass destruction of people.

Finland pursues an active peace-loving policy. Its foreign policy course, based on the Soviet-Finnish treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, is a weighty contribution to the cause of peace and tranquility in northern Europe. Finland's contribution to the holding and successful completion of the all-European conference, whose Final Act was signed and is kept in Helsinki, is well known. Northern Europe is now continuing to discuss President U.K. Kekkonen's initiative aimed at consolidating security in that region and proclaiming it a nuclear-free zone.

People in the Soviet Union value highly Sweden's traditional policy of neutrality. This also helps to preserve a stable atmosphere in northern Europe. Positive significance is also attached to the fact that Denmark and Norway adhere to a policy of not deploying foreign troops and nuclear weapons on their territory in peacetime.

Of course, the participation of Norway, Denmark and Iceland in NATO makes it possible for the bloc's strategists to carry out militarist measures here which go far beyond the requirements of the countries' own security. Atlanticist circles, making use of the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet threat," have recently been trying to step up military preparations in Scandinavia.

Such aspirations do not meet with support among the peace-loving public in the northern European countries. In their opinion, the countries of northern Europe can and must make their contribution to the further development of the detente process.

COOPERATION WITH USSR CAN SERVE NEW IRAN

LD140720 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

["Iran' Processes of Renovation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 13, TASS--"Liquidation of the monarchy confronted the new regime in Iran with a whole line of economic, social and political problems," IZVESTIYA says in a report from Tehran. The newspaper mentions among these problems the efforts to keep down growing prices, ensure jobs to those who lost employment because their employers had fled to the West, provide raw materials to the enterprises using imported materials, the movement of the national minorities for autonomy and others. In resolving vital, sometimes very acute problems, the report notes, the Iranian revolution is accumulating more and more experience. The leaders of Iran have set the task of building the country's economic and political structure on the basis of the principles of Islam. In the meantime, revival of the national economy, organization of the country's economic life, despite the nationalization of several branches of industry, banks and insurance companies, are running up against serious difficulties. They are not due to the lack of skilled specialists and other complex problems natural for the initial period of any revolution, but also due to the refusal of former Western partners, who intentionally had set up assembly enterprises in Iran depending on the West, to supply raw materials to Iranian enterprises, and often due to outright sabotage, refusal to cooperate in violation of the existing agreements.

IZVESTIYA notes that the Soviet Union is displaying readiness to cooperate actively with new Iran in the spirit of goodneighbourship, mutually advantageous cooperation and non-interference in each other's domestic affairs. "This provides a good foundation for the strengthening of friendly relations between our two countries, for the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Iran," the newspaper stresses.

The report says that a delegation of leaders of the Iranian metallurgical industry visited the Soviet Union recently and a contract was signed for the further expansion of the Esfahan iron and steel plant. At Ahvaz Soviet specialists have commissioned the first turbine of the large-scale "Rumin" hydraulic power plant. Work has been completed on the electrification of the railway from the Soviet border to Tabriz. Contracts have been signed to build new grain elevators. "Cooperation with the Soviet Union, without any political strings attached, can serve for new Iran as a reliable means for further developing its economy," the report points out.

"Lying ahead of Iran are important events--solution of economic problems, approval of the draft constitution, elections to the parliament. The Soviet people understand the difficulties with which the revolution continuing in Iran has to cope, and sincerely wish the friendly Iranian people a solution of their problems in the interests of the country's renovation and development," the report says in conclusion.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO KHOMEYNI ON TALEQANI'S DEATH

LD101922 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegramme to Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni. In it he expresses sincere condolences in connection with the death of one of his most prominent associates, the Iranian public figure Ayatollah Mahmud Taleqani.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-IRAQI RELATIONS MARKED

Reception in Moscow

LD120639 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] A reception has been held at the House of Friendship with the Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow, devoted to the most important events in the history of the friendly Soviet-Iraqi relations.

The Soviet Union and Iraq established diplomatic relations 35 years ago. This event in itself marked the beginning of the development of fruitful cooperation between our two countries. It has also been a great contribution to the strengthening of the ties of friendship which traditionally link the Soviet and Arab peoples.

In the speech he delivered before the audience, Soviet Education Minister Mikhail Prokofiyev said:

Diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq were established during a difficult period for both the Soviet and Iraqi peoples, that is, during World War II.

He said that after the Soviet people and army realized the basic turning point in this great battle against fascism and imperialism and continued their victorious assault against the German Army--liberating their sacred soil from fascism--they brought liberation and peace to a number of the nations of the world. In these circumstances, Iraq's decision to exchange diplomatic missions with the Soviet Union was (?fulfilling the wishes) of the progressive forces in this Arab country; they saw the Soviet Union as a loyal ally and a firm supporter in the struggle for the national revival and liberation from British colonialism.

The rise to power of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party on 17 July 1968 was a great event in the domestic political life in Iraq and the beginning of the new stage in Soviet-Iraqi relations. The Soviet Union and Iraq have signed well over 200 various agreements and documents pertaining to cooperation and giving aid in the development of Iraqi industry and agriculture and the training of national cadres in the country.

In conclusion, Mikhail Prokofiyev said that Soviet public opinion hails the anti-imperialist line to which the Iraqi Republic adheres. We note with satisfaction the unity of the positions of our two countries in the most pressing issues of our time, including the need to strengthen international relaxation and implement effective measures aimed at halting the arms race. Establishing close contacts and a constantly developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq not only serve the interests of our two peoples but also the interests of the entire Arab nation. They also help the struggle of the Arab nations for reaching a just settlement in the Middle East.

The Iraqi charge d'affairs, Mamduh 'Abd al-Hamid, made a speech in which, in the name of the Iraqi people, he thanked the representatives of Soviet public opinion for the ever-present friendly sentiments toward the Iraqi people. Hamduh 'Abd al-Hamid said in particular: [Begin recording]

Our celebration today is considered another display which has its own signficance and magnificence. Today, we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union. There is no doubt that this celebration signifies the extent, strength and firmness that the two countries have reached in various political, economic trade and cultural levels and spheres. Iraqi-Soviet relations have undergone important development since the rise of this mighty revolution and particularly the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Iraqi Republic and the Soviet Union in 1972. That treaty placed relations in a new type of framework based on joint interests and mutual benefit and noninterference in the domestic affairs of others. Thus, relations between the two friendly countries proceeded in an upward fashion, making great strides in the fields of economic and technical cooperation. [End recording]

'Close Positions'

LD131227 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Konstantinov article: "USSR-Iraqi Friendship, Cooperation"]

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Iraq falls on 9 September. That important event took place in the memorable year of 1944, when Hitler's hordes were falling back toward their inevitable destruction. The monarchical regime then in power in Iraq could not fail to heed the political situation emerging in the world. However, in establishing relations with the USSR, the Iraqi reactionary proimperialist ruling clique did not entertain sincere intentions of strengthening ties with the USSR. On the contrary, Nuri as-Sa'id's government slowed their development in every way, and in January 1955 severed Soviet-Iraqi relations.

A qualitatively new stage in Soviet-Iraqi relations came after the antifeudal revolution of 1958, which gave a really powerful impetus to the development of bilateral ties. In just over 20 years Iraq has traveled a complex path, being transformed from a backward Arab country into a state with firm international positions and an intensively developing economy.

The most brilliant and significant gain of those years is the achievement of genuine economic independence. The struggle to resolve that task has followed and continues to follow the task of strengthening the state sector, nationalizing foreign oil companies, creating a native oil industry and building a multisectorial developed economy.

The nationalization of the foreign Iraq Petroleum Company in 1972 was a major landmark in Iraq's modern history. As for the external factors in this victory, as the Iraqi leaders themselves have noted repeatedly, decisive significance in achieving that goal was attached, in those critical conditions, to the position of the USSR and the other socialist community countries, which came out in support of Iraq's antimonopoly actions.

But the year 1972, remembered by all Iraqis as the "year of nationalization," was also marked by the conclusion between the USSR and Iraq of the friendship and cooperation treaty, an event of importance in the life of Iraq's people. The signing of this document elevated to a new level the relations between the two countries. It enshrined in international law the two countries' solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace and social progress. The treaty became a reliable basis for the accelerated development of bilateral relations over a wide range of ties. The treaty's effectiveness is indicated, for instance, by the fact that since 1972 trade between the USSR and Iraq has increased by several times, volume of economic cooperation has increased sharply and cooperation is now on a wide scale. The Soviet Union has participated or is participating in the construction of more than 100 projects in Iraq, whose economic ties with the USSR embrace all the most promising sectors of the country's economy, such as hydroelectric and thermal power, oil extraction and petrochemicals, machine building and irrigation. Some of these sectors emerged essentially as a result of cooperation with the Soviet Union and form the backbone of Iraq's economic organism.

It is hard to exaggerate the significance of the assistance the USSR has given Iraq over the last 20 years in training national cadres. Thousands of highly qualified specialists have been trained in the Soviet Union and now work in various sectors of Iraq's industry, agriculture, science and culture. Tens of thousands of young Iraqis have become graduates of vocational centers created in Iraq with the USSR's assistance.

The Soviet-Iraqi treaty also plays a role of no small importance in questions of consolidating political relations between the two countries, in which a significant place belongs to meetings between the two countries' leaders. The treaty, which outlined long-term prospects and laid the principled basis of the USSR's relations with Iraq, created favorable preconditions for extending such contacts. In recent years A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has twice visited Iraq and the present Iraqi President S. Husayn has come to Moscow several times.

Reflecting the commonality of our peoples' vital interests, the treaty essentially predetermines the cooperation which has grown up between the USSR and Iraq in the international arena on most world problems. Our positions are close [blizkiy] on the most urgent question for the Arabs--the question of a Near East settlement. With respect to the ultimate aims of the struggle to resolve that problem, the USSR and Iraq are united by the desire to insure the liberation of the Israeli-occupied Arab lands and the satisfaction of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, to end Israel's expansionist course and to rebuff As-Sadat's capitulatory policy. The USSR's unchanging stance on this question and its energetic support for the Arabs' anti-imperialist struggle is evaluated highly in friendly Iraq. "Today," Iraqi Foreign Minister S. Hammadi has stated, "after the separate deal at Camp David, we consider the Soviet Union's firm position on the settlement of the Near East conflict to be of particular importance."

People in the Soviet Union follow Iraq's development with good will and the interest of sincere friends and wish its people successes in building a new life and resolving the complex tasks in their path.

MADAGASCAR ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN USSR ON VISIT

LD140610 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, 13 September, TASS--Lucien Andrianarahinjaka, president of the People's National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, has made a high assessment of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the republic and the USSR. He flew to Moscow today at the head of a parliamentary delegation.

Close, dynamically developing ties exist between the governments and peoples of Madagascar and the Soviet Union, he declared in an interview with a TASS correspondent. We firmly hope that our visit will be another step to their further strengthening.

During our stay in the first country of triumphant socialism, said L. Andrianarahinjaka, it will be particularly interesting for us, as representatives of a state which has chosen the road of socialist orientation, to familiarize ourselves with its experience in the construction of a new society.

The new organs of people's power were set up in Madagascar just a few years ago, and now they are at a stage of formation and strengthening, noted the chairman of the Madagascar parliament. This is why it will be useful for us to acquaint ourselves not only with the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet but of other organs of power as well.

L. Andrianarahinjaka, elected chairman of the "Madagascar-USSR" Friendship Society formed here recently, expressed confidence in the successful development of relations between the public of the two countries.

GUINEA, USSR SIGN PROTOCOL ON SCIENCE; OFFICIALS SPEAK

LD131910 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In Conakry the Soviet Union and Guinea have signed a protocol on further cooperation in the scientific and cultural fields for 1979 and 1980. Our correspondent Gennadiy Vedenyapin reports from the Guinean capital.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, the minister of higher education and research, Mamady Keita, expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its help to independent Guinea in training specialists and conducting scientific research. Soviet specialists are building a center of oceanography and geophysics in Conakry which will be the basis for an Academy of Sciences in Guinea. Some laboratories are already operational and the first joint research projects are underway. Guinean and Soviet experts will be tackling pressing problems of oceanography and geophysics. The center will also make it possible to take another important step forward in training Guinea's own specialists.

Since the first days of independence, said Mamady Keita, the Soviet Union has been our true friend. It has been cooperating with Guinea on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. This cooperation has withstood the test of time. Guinea, the minister stressed, is determined to continue strengthening friendly contacts with the Soviet Union.

In his speech, the Soviet ambassador, Viktor Minin, said the history of Soviet-Guinean relations is a confirmation of the consistent nature of Soviet foreign policy, a policy of supporting developing nations.

SOVIET GENERAL DISCUSSES VISIT TO ARGENTINA

LD131349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent interview with Lt Gen of Tank Troops I. Ya. Brayko: "Visit to Argentina"]

[Text] At the end of August a delegation from the Main Directorate for Educational Institutions of the USSR Defense Ministry visited Argentina. A KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent met with delegation head Lt Gen of Tank Troops I. Ya. Brayko, deputy chief of the Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions, and asked him to describe his stay on Argentine soil.

This visit was made at the invitation of Lt Gen R.E. Viola, commander in chief of the Argentine Ground Forces and a member of the country's ruling Military Junta. We visited the higher military and military-technical schools, the National Military College, infantry, engineers and armored cavalry schools and the School for Training Noncommissioned Officers. During our visits to these military training establishments we were given the opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the training of officer and noncommissioned officer cadres for the Argentine Ground Forces. The delegation members attended lectures and practical exercises and familiarized themselves with the training facilities, life and daily routine of the officers and students. We also observed exercises involving landing an air assault force from helicopters and capturing a target.

The Soviet military delegation was received by Lt Gen R.E. Viola, commander in chief of the Argentine Ground Forces. During the talk, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, Lt Gen Viola said that the ground forces regard it as an honor and a manifestation of trust to receive representatives of USSR Defense Ministry military-educational establishments in Argentina. This visit, he stressed, has attested to the ties which will continue to be developed irrespective of the distance spearating our countries.

The delegation also had meetings and talks with Division General J. Montez, chief of the Argentine Ground Forces Military-Educational Establishments Directorate.

During the visit we familiarized ourselves with the historical sites and sights of Buenos Aires and laid a wreath at the monument to Argentina's national hero, General San Martin.

I should like to note, Lt Gen of Tank Troops I. Ya. Brayko said in conclusion, the hospitality and friendly atmosphere in which our visit took place. The Soviet military delegation's stay was widely covered by many Argentinian press organs and radio and television. Here note was made of the businesslike nature of the first visit by a Soviet military delegation in more than 30 years of bilateral diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Argentina.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES CABLES WITH URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT

LD111503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Aparicio Mendez, president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, a telegram in which he conveyed to the president congratulations and best wishes to the friendly people of Uruguay on the 154th anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

In his reply telegram A. Mendez expressed gratitude on behalf of the people and Government of Uruguay for the kind congratulations and good wishes.

USTINOV'S SPEECH AT IZHEVSK AWARD CEREMONY REPORTED

LD130851 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 pp 1,3 LD

[TASS report: "Award for an Exploit, Award for Labor"]

[Text] Izhevsky, 7 September--A ceremonial session of the party gorkom and city soviet, together with representatives of party and social organizations and labor collectives, was held here today devoted to the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to the city of Izhevsk.

Members of the CPSU Obkom and party gorkom deputies of the autonomous republic's supreme soviet and city soviet, leading production workers, scientific and cultural figures and Soviet Army troops assembled in the metallurgists' festively decorated palace of culture.

The session participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR minister of defense, was warmly greeted by the assembly. He made a speech.

Comrade D. F. Ustinov's speech

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev--loyal continuer of Lenin's cause and outstanding leader of our party and the Soviet state--D. F. Ustinov congratulated the assembled people on the lofty motherland award.

Your city rightly takes its place amid the glorious constellation of orderbearing cities, he said. The award conferred on Izhevsk is in recognition of the revolutionary, combat and labor services of the working people of Udmurtia's capital and their big contribution to fulfilling the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The conferment of the Order of the October Revolution on Izhevsk is deeply meaningful. In the destiny of the Udmurt people and all the other peoples of our country all the brightest, happiest and most joyous things are associated with the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of October marked a historic turning point in the life of the Udmurts, a shift from poverty and backwardness toward national rebirth and prosperity, from cruel oppression and exploitation toward liberated creative labor, from darkness and deprivation of rights toward active political creativity and genuine people's power.

Indigence, disease and illiteracy reigned here in the Kama area only a little over six decades ago. In a brief historical period, during the years of Soviet power, Udmurtia has been transformed into a thriving autonomous socialist republic on a par with the most highly developed industrial regions of the Soviet land. The remarkable transformations that have taken place in our ancient land are graphic confirmation that, by giving millions of working people access to historical creativity, socialism insures unprecedented rates of progress in all spheres of social life.

Everything that is today an object of socialist Udmurtia's pride and glory has been achieved by the republic's working people under the leadership of the Communist Party and relying on the selfless assistance of the Russian and other peoples of the USSR. This is convincing evidence of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy. The consistent implementation of this policy leads to the further comprehensive rapprochement of the Soviet peoples and to the steady flourishing of our multinational socialist motherland.

During the civil war unleashed by counterrevolution, D. F. Ustinov continued, working Izhevsk experienced the horror of White Guard raids on two occasions. But nothing could smash the will of the city's working people or shake their devotion to Soviet power. The Great Patriotic War was a stern test for the city's working people. As a result of the enemy's temporary occupation of a number of the country's western regions Izhevsk's role as armorer increased immensely. It became one of the motherland's most important arsenals.

The military exploit on the war front merged with the labor exploit and hastened our victory over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan. Over 2,500 Izhevsk workers and specialists were awarded orders and medals for labor valor during the great patriotic war. Around 30,000 Izhevsk people received combat awards having distinguished themselves at the front and 26 of your fellow citizens were given the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union for Combat Exploits.

Izhevsk's postwar history is also filled with glorious labor deeds. During this period, economic and cultural development in Udmurtia and its capital have been particularly fast. A whole series of large new enterprises was established in Izhevsk, including the "Izhtyazhbummash" and "Neftemash" plants, the radio plant, ball-bearing plant and others.

D. F. Ustinov then dwelt on the achievements of Soviet Udmurtia's working people in the 10th 5-Year Plan. A great battle is being waged today throughout our immense motherland, he said, to implement the majestic socioeconomic program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress. The working people of Udmurtia and Izhevsk are making their contribution to this struggle. They are striving to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic plans and socialist pledges. The 8-month industrial output sales plan was fulfilled by enterprises in the republic and in Izhevsk. The harvest is being successfully completed.

The wisdespread use and consistent introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the insuring of stable rates of high-quality production growth on this basis are a characteristic feature of industrial development in Udmurtia. The republic's production collectives, in creative fellowship with scientists and designers, often pioneer the output of products and advanced technology; a whole series of articles produced at republican enterprises are on a par with the best in the world in terms of their technical standard. Immense credit is due here to the working class, technical engineering personnel, scientists and all Udmurt working people. In your republic you have your kulibins and your levshas [leading workers]. They are working in every shop, every enterprise. The creations of the minds and hands of skilled Udmurt workmen have won recognition not only in our country but far beyond.

There is an abundance of skilled workers in the labor collectives of Udmurtia's capital. They instigate patriotic initiatives and struggle hard for the successful fulfillment of state targets and adopted socialist pledges. Practically all Izhevsk's working people are currently involved in socialist competition. Over 70,000 working people at enterprises and institutions in the city have been given the title "Communist Labor Shock Worker."

Thousands of leading production workers and innovators in the city and more than 600 teams, sections and shifts have taken up the Muscovites' patriotic initiative--to complete the 5-year plan by Vladimir Ilich Lenin's 110th birthday.

According to the results of all-union socialist competition in 1978, the collectives of the "Izhmash" Production Association and a number of other plants and industrial construction administrations were proclaimed victors. For the third time, the Udmurt capital was awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banner. All this was achieved through the selfless labor of workers, engineers, technicians and all the working people of the autonomous republic's capital under the leadership of the oblast and city party organization.

Izhevsk today is a modern city with more than 500,000 inhabitants. It is truly beautiful. Its wide asphalted streets, beautiful arrangements of squares and parks, multi-story administrative buildings and green residential areas gladden the eye. It is no accident that Izhevsk has held the leading place in the RSFSR for a number of years when it comes to providing amenities.

A great deal of housing, consumer and cultural construction is going on in the city. I will give just a few figures. Over R1 billion--over one-third of a billion more than in the previous 5-year plan--was set aside in the 10th 5-Year Plan for the development of Izhevsk. In the past 10 years around 2 million square meters of housing have been commissioned.

This is 5.5 times more than the entire housing stock in Izhevsk after the war. Some 20 schools have been constructed, as have around 100 children's preschool institutions, over 30 hospitals and outpatient clinics, 2 modern movie theaters and the metallurgists' splendid palace of culture.

Significant progress has been achieved in improving the city's municipal services. The Kama-Izhevsk viaduct has been commissioned, solving the problems of supplying the city with water. Purification installations have been constructed, considerable work has been done to switch enterprises and housing areas in the city to the use of byproduct gas and new types of streetcars, trolleybuses and buses have been provided for passenger transport.

The scale of physical education and sport is a convincing confirmation of the comprehensive development of your working city. There was not a single stadium here in the pre-October days. Now Izhevsk has a wide network of sports installations and complexes and a sports palace has been constructed. In all, more than 150,000 Izhevsk people engage in sport--almost 25 percent of the population.

All this indicates that the Izhevsk people know how to use their leisure time as well as their work time and that they have wide and diverse interests. At the same time, the example of your city graphically shows how the Soviet state is consistently broadening citizens' real opportunities to use their creative forces, abilities and talents and develop their personalities. These are real steps toward communism.

From day to day and from year to year more and more worthy lines are added to the city's biography.

Our party's Central Committee displays constant concern for further increasing the rate of communist building and for the unconditional fulfillment of set plans for the current 5-year period. As you know the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving the economic mechanism and the tasks of party and state organs and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" were recently adopted for this purpose. All Soviet people greatly welcomed the publication of these documents. The measures outlined in them are aimed at bringing the standard of planning and management in line with the demands of developed socialism and the state's heightened economic potential.

The indicators achieved in production activity by your city's labor collectives indicate that the leaders of enterprises and institutions and all the working people of Izhevsk are well aware of these party demands. However, while giving due credit for what has been achieved, we cannot close our eyes to unresolved questions. Among these, in particular, is the incomplete utilization of fixed production capital at certain enterprises. There are miscalculations in labor organizations, as well as high cadre turnover. The policy of thrift is not always observed everywhere. Serious shortcomings are also noticeable in the republic's agriculture. Plans for the purchase of certain types of agriculture products are not fulfilled. The yields of grain crops is still low.

D. F. Ustinov stressed that it is important, as the party demands, to persistently improve management and planning, directing them toward achieving high end results, and to introduce scientific and technical achievements and leading experience more widely into production. We must make rational use of everything we possess and show constant concern for saving fuel and energy and for the careful, zealous expenditure of material resources at every enterprise and every workplace. This is of tremendous significance for satisfying the growing requirements of the country's national economy and successfully resolving the large-scale tasks which face us.

If each of us displays a high sense of responsibility and discipline, initiative and creativity, works well and conscientiously and really saves every minute of working time, every gram of raw material and fuel and every hard-earned kopek, our country will be even stronger and richer and our movement toward communism will be even more confident and dynamic.

The implementation of the measures envisaged by the party and government resolutions presupposes great organizational and educational work by economic leaders and party, komsomol and trade union organizations. We must steadily increase the political and labor activeness of communists and all Soviet people. An important condition for the successful resolution of that task is to constantly improve the forms and methods of educating the working people. This obligation is placed on us by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

However, we cannot fail to see that the state of education is not always in accordance with the demands made by the party. The elimination of the shortcomings which exist in this matter will make it possible to intensify the beneficial influence of communist education on improving production efficiency and the quality of all our work.

It is important to persistently raise the standard of propaganda and agitation, improve their effectiveness and concreteness, strengthen their ties with life and with the practical resolution of economic and political tasks and cultivate in Soviet people implacability toward bourgeois and revisionist ideology. Knowledge of revolutionary theory and party policy must become the internal conviction, guide to practical action and active life stance of the Soviet person--that staunch and devoted fighter for communism.

D. F. Ustinov went on to dwell on international questions. For more than 30 years now the Soviet people have been working in conditions of peace, he said. This is the main gain of the Leninist foreign policy course of the Communist Party and Soviet state. The source of this course lies in the very nature of socialism. Proclaimed for the first time in October 1917 in Lenin's decree on peace, it has been further developed in program party documents and the decisions of party congresses and Central Committee plenums and is enshrined in legislation in our state's fundamental law--the USSR Constitution.

Questions of insuring the security of the motherland and our allies and friends have always been at the center of the attention of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is constantly and tirelessly involved with these questions.

The main directions of the Soviet Union's foreign policy are determined by the historic 24th and 25th CPSU Congress decisions. Tangible successes have been achieved as a result of their persistent implementation. Peace in the world has become more reliable.

An important new step along the path of normalizing the international political climate, the speaker noted, was the signing of the USSR-U.S. treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT II) in Vienna 18 June. This treaty, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out, is a "reasonable compromise for the sake of strengthening peace and curbing the arms race--a compromise which takes equal account of the legitimate interests of both the Soviet Union and the United States."

The implementation of the SALT II treaty will be a real contribution to further limiting the arms race, particularly in the sphere of the most destructive means of warfare--strategic offensive arms.

The results of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Vienna meeting with the U.S. president have been greeted with deep satisfaction by the peoples of our country and the other socialist countries and by all the progressive world public. At the same time imperialist and other reactionary circles with no interest in detente are seeking to prevent the treaty from coming into force and to make its ratification by the American congress conditional on certain demands whose essence lies in attempts to achieve U.S. military-technical superiority. Under cover of lying propaganda on the "Soviet military threat," these circles whip up tension in the world, step up the arms race, increase militarist preparations and implement an aggressive expansionist policy.

The reactionary activity of the Beijing leaders is fully in line with this policy. They occupy virtually the same openly hostile position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and other socialist community states as the most diehard imperialist circles.

The policy and actions of reactionary imperialist circles show that the forces of militarism and expansionism are capable of any adventure. This demands high vigilance from Soviet people and from all who value world peace.

The Soviet Union acts jointly with the other socialist states in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. This was again confirmed by the recent friendly meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrades G. Husak, E. Honecker, N. Ceausescu, E. Gierek, T. Zhivkov and Yu. Tsendenbal. Together with the talks which L. I. Brezhnev had with comrade J. Kadar during the Soviet party and government delegation's visit to Hungary, they constitute an important contribution to further strengthening the fraternal countries' collaboration on resolving both internal and international tasks. The meetings again demonstrated the socialist states' unswerving adherence to the policy of peace and peaceful cooperation and expressed their determination to follow a consistent line of curbing and restraining the arms race, supplementing political detente with military detente, supporting the people's rights to freedom and independence and implementing in full the provisions of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki.

The socialist countries are moving confidently forward in their sociopolitical and economic development. Their achievements stand out particularly brightly against the background of the further growth of crisis phenomena in the capitalist world. Imperialist circles have not given up hope of resolving the antagonistic contradictions which are shaking the capitalist system by means of a policy of diktat and aggression.

In response to the intrigues of reactionary forces, we must persistently and purposefully strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might. The Communist Party and Soviet government and all the Soviet people regard constant concern for reliably defending the gains of socialism and communism as one of their main tasks and devote unremitting attention to strengthening the country's defense capability and increasing our armed forces' defense might.

The Soviet Army and Navy have everything they need to worthily fulfill their sacred mission. First-class weapons are in servicemen's hands. Servicemen are educated in the spirit of boundless devotion to the Communist Party's cause, the Soviet people and the great socialist motherland.

Soviet servicemen mount their constant combat vigil shoulder to shoulder with servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states' armies. The bonds of combat friendship linking the fraternal armies are growing stronger every year. Our all-round cooperation permeated with the ideas of socialist internationalism is constantly deepening and developing.

Soviet people can rest assured that their peaceful labor is reliably defended. The USSR armed forces are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty with honor!

Our party's wide policy and its all-embracing activity in leading communist building enjoy the boundless trust and support of all the Soviet people.

The patriotic achievements of working people in cities and villages and servicemen in the armed forces and the entire course of affairs in our society convincingly confirms Soviet people's ardent determination to steadily follow the political line elaborated by the 25th party congress.

This line, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stressed, is "aimed at developing the economy and improving the working people's life, improving socialist democracy and strengthening the fraternal friendship between all our motherland's nations and nationalities and strengthening the defense might of the land of the Soviets and insuring lasting peace and international security." It is fully in accordance with Soviet people's vital interests and their innermost thoughts and aspirations. They devote their efforts, knowledge and energy to its implementation.

Under the leadership of their tested vanguard--the Communist Party--the Soviet people are advancing and will continue to advance in giant strides along the path bequeathed by Lenin--the path of October.

D. F. Ustinov then read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the order of the October Revolution to Izhevsk and, to tumultuous applause, fastened the high award to the city's banner.

(Comrade D. F. Ustinov's speech was heard with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.)

RADIO COMMENTS ON LAW, ORDER REFORM

LD121036 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee has considered the problem of improving the maintenance of law and order, and stepping up crime prevention. Our observer Yuriy Rogachev comments.

The leaders and the public of this country have never lost sight of the problem of crime prevention. This is fully in line with our ultimate objective of stamping out crime in general, and, generally speaking, we have an encouraging record in this field. Over the past 40 years, the crime rate in the Soviet Union has dropped by three and a half times, and the most encouraging fact is the dropping rate of juvenile crime. The Soviet minister of the interior, Nikolay Shehelokhov, said in a recent interview for the press that there are thousands of populated centers in this country in which no crimes were recorded over long periods of time. The authorities in this country are conducting a consistent policy of strengthening the system of maintenance of law and order. An important step has been implemented to improve our criminal code. Our socialist system has helped to eradicate the main social causes of crime, including unemployment, poverty, racial and national discrimination. It is an offence under Soviet law to conduct propaganda of violence, loose morals and to engage in pornography and drugs traffic, since all these things are conducive to crime.

But, still and all, crime does exist in the Soviet Union. At its latest session on this subject, the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee mapped out specific measures aimed above all, at improving crime prevention and emphasis has been laid on juvenile crime. We regard as our main task in this field not so much to punish a juvenile offender but to try and educate him in an appropriate way. It has been decided to improve the studies of the fundamentals of our legal system at schools, including trade and technical schools and other educational establishments. Emphasis is laid on creating an absolutely intolerant moral climate in our schools and work teams at factories with regard to each and every case of immoral or criminal conduct. And it is pointed out that the really important thing is not just to detect such acts but to make teenagers fully aware of all possible consequences. An important work on juvenile crime prevention is conducted by appropriate commissions attached to the local governing bodies. In addition to the regular militia, we also have volunteer teams of factory and office workers and students who help maintain law and order in the streets. The latest decision of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee has also emphasized the role of the public and public organizations in crime prevention.

Deputy Procurator Comment

LD121838 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

["Protection of Law and Order in the USSR"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 12, TASS--A society of developed socialism is intolerant to any infringements of public order. This is the main idea of the decree "On Improvement of the Work for Protection of Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Infringements of the Law" that was just adopted by the CPSU Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee outlined concrete measures for prevention of infringements of the law, stepping up the struggle against criminal and other antisocial actions, ensuring unswerving observance of Soviet laws by all citizens and officials. It is planned to improve protection of public order in towns and populated localities, to perfect the work for prevention of juvenile delinquency, to step up the struggle against encroachements on socialist property.

Commenting on the decree, First Deputy Procurator-General of the USSR Aleksandr Rekunkov told a TASS correspondent: In the years of Soviet power, our country put an end to organzed crime for ever. Crimes for racial and national considerations have long been eradicated. Soviet people know of mafia, gangsterism, these ugly phenomena, only through Western films and detective novels. They are impossible in conditions of Soviet reality.

But manifestations of crime have not yet been removed completely from our life, said the deputy procurator-general. This is precisely why the stepping up of the struggle against infringement of the law, and also political, labour, moral and legal education are the objects of constant care of the party, of its Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee points out that the tasks of consolidating law and order are yet being decided not efficiently enough. The means of state and public influence, of educating people are not being fully used in combatting violations.

Socialist democracy, Aleksandr Rekunkov said, has and will have bans that meet the interests of the man. Soviet morality, laws ban violence and cruelty, gain and predatoriness, propaganda of war, of racial and national supremacy. The objective possiblities for the liquidation of crime existing under socialism are not realised spontaneously, automatically, of their own accord. Elimination of crime is a complex social problem, one of the most difficult problems that ever faced society. Its solution requires steady efforts of both the administrative bodies and wide public.

SHCHERBITSKIY AT UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU131056 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU

[Text] A session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium was held today. A report on the first item on the agenda, complying with the proposals and observations made by Ukrainian Supreme Soviet permanent commissions and deputies at the ninth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet in the discussion on the republic's 1979 state plan for economic and social development and the state plan, was delivered by Comrade Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman. It was noted at the session that the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, and the Kiev and the Sevastopol gorispolkoms, in line with the instruction by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, had worked out and were taking concrete measures to comply with the proposals and observations set forth in conclusions by permanent commissions and in speeches by Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputies. Provisions for complying with the most important proposals and observations have been made in the state plan for economic and social development and the state budget for the Ukraine, plans for enterprises and organizations, in socialist pledges assumed by the republic's labor collectives for 1979. As a result of organizational work performed this year, the further development of the republic's economy and culture has been insured. However, not all the republic's ministries, departments and executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies have fully insured the accomplishment of tasks set forth by the ninth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

The presidium listened to a report by Nikolayevskiy Oblispolkom Chairman Zayvyy on the work performed by the oblast's soviets of people's deputies to insure the publicity of the activity of soviet organs, their regular accountability, and to inform the population about issues examined by soviets. While summing up the results of the discussion on this issue, Comrade Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, emphasized that publicity and accountability were basic Leninist principles for the activity of state power organs, principles that have been legislatively fixed in the USSR and Ukrainian SSR constitutions. The soviets of people's deputies both in Nikolayevskaya Oblast and all over the republic are being guided by these principles with growing consistency.

The session endorsed measures to implement the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on tasks of the soviets of people's deputies stemming from the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving the economic mechanism and the tasks of party and state organs.

The presidium discussed the progress made in the work to improve and systematize legislation in the Ukrainian SSR in light of the USSR and Ukrainian SSR constitutions.

The session also examined the progress made in implementing the decisions of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, awards for mothers of many children and some other issues, and adopted appropriate decrees and decisions.

The session was addressed by Comrade Sokolov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; Comrade Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Donetskiy Obkom first secretary; Comrade Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Legunov and Paton, presidium members; Zaychuk, Ukrainian minister of Justice; Chuprenko, Ukrainian Supreme Court deputy chairman; and others.

Particpating in the discussion was Comrade Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

MASHEROV REPORTS AT BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD131552 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee ended in Minsk today. There was discussion of the activities of party organizations and of the republic's scientific institutions and higher educational establishments for raising the standard of research work directed to speeding up scientific and technical progress in the economy. A report was delivered by Masherov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES UST-KAMENOGORSK AKTIV MEETING

AU130935 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The ore mining Altay region is an important supplier of industrial and agricultural production. Having begun harvesting, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast farmers are increasing the rates of grain mowing and threshing, of transporting and delivering to the state grain and other farm and stockbreeding produce. They are doing their best to cope in time with tasks for developing industry and for improving the effectiveness and quality of work.

An oblast party aktiv meeting was held in Ust-Kamenogorsk today with the participation of obkom bureau members, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, chiefs of rayon agricultural administrations, leaders and secretaries of basic party organizations at industrial enterprises, sovkhozes, kolkhozes and oblast organizations. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom First Secretary Protozanov delivered a report on the work performed by the oblast party organization to fulfill the tasks and socialist pledges for 1979 and the 5-year period as a whole.

Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, was warmly received by those present. Comrade Kunayev delivered a speech at the party aktivs meeting. He emphasized that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, every transport and procurement organization, party, soviet and agricultural organ in the oblast should make use of all reserves to competently and in time carry out the harvest and grain deliveries to the state. Combines, trucks and other equipment must be employed at full capacity, and pains should be taken to insure that all farms successfully cope with tasks for selling grain, oil-bearing seeds, potatoes, vegetables and animal produce. To implement the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving the economic mechanism and tasks confronting party and state organs. It is necessary to (?fully) accomplish production tasks, to strengthen labor discipline and to solve responsible problems in all fields of industry, construction and other economic branches. The oblast party organization is called upon to speed up the development of non-ferrous metallurgy, to significantly improve technical and economic indexes at every enterprise. It is particularly important to raise the rates of increasing labor productivity, to increase production bearing the quality mark, to more rapidly master production facilities that have been commissioned and to provide non-ferrous metallurgy with a reliable raw material basis. It is urgent to [?build] and put into service new houses, cultural and service facilities, to improve trade, health and cultural services. To successfully attain the high targets, Comrade Kunayev emphasized, it is necessary to raise political and organizational work to a higher level. Party organizations are expected to be more vigorous im improving their ideological and political-educational activity, to insure a comprehensive attitude toward the settlement of questions concerning the ideopolitical, labor and moral education of the working people, to be resolute in eradicating the existing shortcomings, and to increase in this job the role of mass information and propaganda media.

The aktiv meeting assured that the oblast's working people will prefulfill the plan for selling grain and other agricultural and stockbreeding produce to the state, will provide communal stockbreeding with a reliable fodder stock, and that they will cope with tasks for the further development of industry and capital construction.

Participating in the meeting proceedings was Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate member.

While in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, Comrade Kunayev inspected farms in Glubokovskiy Rayon and familiarized himself with the progress made in the harvest of grain and other crops, with the use of equipment and of irrigated lands under corn and sown grasses. He visited the (?cotton) fabrics combine and the accessories plant in Ust-Kamenogorsk. He inquired about construction, services and amenities in the oblast center.

During the oblast tour Comrade Kunayev was accompanied by Obkom First Secretary Protozanov and Oblispolkom Chairman Koychubayev.

KAZAKHSTAN OBKUM PLENUMS DISCUSS TOPICS

Cadre Performance, Training

LD131451 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[KAZTAG Report: "Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Schevchenko--The question of the oblast party organization's work on increasing cadres' personal responsibility for the work entrusted to them in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum's demands has been discussed by a party obkom plenum. A report was delivered by T.A. Ashimbayev, first secretary of the obkom.

Questions of increasing cadres' responsibility and improving their work style and methods and reports from communists work as leaders about their fulfillment of the party rules have started to be discussed more frequently at party committee session and at communist meetings. In implementing measures to improve production efficiency and work quality, enterprise leaders combine economic administrative activity with educational work and try to insure the creation of a businesslike, creative atmosphere in the collectives.

The plenum noted at the same time that shortcomings are occurring in the party organizations' work on training cadres. Some personnel are uncritical in their evaluation of their own activity in resolving technical, production, organizational and educational tasks and do little to improve their own political and professional standards.

Measures were outlined to improve organizational and mass-political work with cadres and to eliminate shortcomings.

Economic Performance

LD131453 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[KAZATAG report: "Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Kzyl-Orda--A party obkom plenum held here has discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in eliminating shortcomings in the oblast party and soviet organs' work style and methods. A report was delivered by T. Ye. Yesetov, first secretary of the obkom.

Many labor collectives have improved their work on raising production efficiency. But the proper attention is still not devoted everywhere to the development of industry and agriculture. Certain farms failed to cope with the 3-year rice production plan, and equipment and mineral fertilizers are unsatisfactorily used. There are major shortcomings in stockraising, too; and little use is made of industrial production reserves.

This is due to a large degree to omissions in local party and soviet organs' work style and methods. The plenum outlined measures to eliminate these shortcomings.

NARYNSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DEBATES IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

LD131455 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 31 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[KIRTAG Report: "Raising the Standard of Ideological Work"]

[Text] A Narynskiy Party Obkom plenum has discussed the party organizations' tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." A report was delivered by A. Savitakhunov, first secretary of the obkom.

The plenum participants noted that some work is being done in the oblast to raise the masses political and labor activeness and to form among working people a scientific world outlook and an active life posture. An effective means of communist education is the political and economic training system. Discussion of theoretical questions in the course of study is closely tied in with labor collectives' practical deeds.

The party organizations have become more skillful in directing the activity of ideological institutions and organizations, and the effectiveness of mass-political measures has increased.

The plenum exposed shortcomings in ideological and political education work. It noted in particular that a number of party organizations fail to insure that propaganda and agitation are of a proper scientific standard, offensive in character and sufficiently businesslike and concrete. Oral political agitation and the activity of the mass information media need improving.

T. Sarbanov, chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, spoke at the plenum.

OSHSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES CPSU'S IDEOLOGY RESOLUTION

LD131457 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[KIRTAG Report: "Considering Increased Demands"]

[Excerpts] Communist building successes are inextricably linked with the inculcation in Soviet people of an active life posture, a highly ideological outlook and loyalty to their civic duty. This was said at an Oshskiy Party Obkom Plenum held 31 August to discuss the party organizations' tasks in the light of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." Obkom First Secretary T.Kh. Koshoyev delivered a report.

The plenum participants concentrated their attention on existing shortcomings. It was pointed out that ideological work is often done in isolation from topical, current problems and is not always offensive in character. In a number of rayons atheist and mass agitation work is badly organized.

The plenum discussed the need to improve the working people's patriotic and international education and further improve the effectiveness of political and economic training. Everything must be done to develop the Leninist tradition of leading cadres' taking part in the masses' political education, and wider use must be made of party workers' and economic leaders' addresses to labor collectives and to rural and urban populations.

P.I. Naumov, secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

COLLECTION OF GRISHIN'S SPEECHES, ARTICLES PUBLISHED

LD130448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A collection of selected speeches and articles by Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, has been published. The main part of the material generalizes his experience of the multifarious work of the Moscow Gorkom in fulfilling the decision of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions and recommendations of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The book elaborates on theoretical and practical questions of the fulfillment of the task posed by the party to make Moscow an exemplary communist city.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PARTY AKTIV

LD131151 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 1 September 1979 publishes on pages 1 and 2, under the headline "Toward New Successes in Higher Education," a 6,500-word unattributed report on a "Moscow city CPSU organization aktiv meeting held yesterday in the state Central Concert Hall to discuss the question 'of the tasks to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Developing Higher Education and Raising the Quality of Specialists' Training."'" The report provides a 4,500-word account of the report delivered at the meeting by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH APPOINTMENT--The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed (Askar Altynbekovich Kulibayev) Kazakh deputy minister of installation and special construction work, having relieved Comrade Amirov of these duties in connection with his departure for training. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU]

UKRAINIAN KOMSOMOL CC PLENUM--The part of the republic's Komsomol organizations in implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving ideological and political-educational work was examined at a Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee plenum in Kiev on 8 September. The plenum was addressed by Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, and Mishin, All-Union Komsomol Central Committee secretary. In a decision the plenum participants assured that the republic's Komsomol organizations will purposefully and persistently accomplish tasks set by the party, will shape in the younger generation an active attitude to life and will raise young people as convinced fighters for fulfilling communist ideals. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU]

FOOD INDUSTRY SHORTCOMINGS DISCUSSED

LD131025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[V. Bulanov report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Standing Commissions: Making Fuller Use of Reserves"]

[Text] On 7 September the question "On the Implementation by the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the Proposals Made by Standing Commissions and Deputies on Bringing Into Play Reserves and Potential for Increasing Output" was examined in the Kremlin at a joint session of the Commissions for Consumer Goods and Trade of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities.

Before submitting this question for discussion by the commissions, the deputies on the preparatory commission familiarized themselves with the work of many enterprises and associations in the union and autonomous republics. Moreover, materials obtained from a number of ministries and departments, Gosplan, the Committee of People's Control, the State Committee for Standards and the USSR Academy of Sciences were comprehensively studied.

The session was chaired by the chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Consumer Goods and Trade Commissions--V.P. Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Issyk-Kulskiy Kirgiz CP Obkom. A report was delivered at the session by N.F. Aksenov, chairman of the preparatory commission and first secretary of the Altayskiy Kraykom. He reported to the deputies that the state is investing substantial resources in sectors producing consumer goods. Over the years of the present 5-year plan more than R5.8 billion of capital investment has been allocated merely for the development of the food, meat and dairy industry, which has made it possible to commission a number of new enterprises and to carry out the modernization and refitting of many existing enterprises.

As a result production of foodstuffs has increased, the range has broadened and quality has improved. The food industry has sold produce worth R1.1 billion over and above the plan.

Despite this, the population is still not fully supplied with meat, dairy and certain other types of produce and this is provoking justifiable criticism from the consumers.

It should be noted, the speaker said, that the commissions' recommendations and deputies' suggestions have been examined in ministerial collegiums and plans for steps to implement them have been worked out. At the same time it must be emphasized that ministries are not fully insuring the implementation of the recommendations of the chambers' standing commissions and of deputies' suggestions. The measures being pursued by the ministries are not always effective. Shortcomings in the production of foodstuffs are only being eliminated slowly.

It is known that in a number of the country's regions weather conditions have been unfavorable in recent years. This has definitely affected the volume of production of agricultural produce and the provision of raw materials for the processing industry. It is precisely these circumstances that require the most urgent raising of the question of substantial shortcomings in the work of the ministries of the food industry and the meat and dairy industry in utilizing reserves and potential for increasing output. [paragraph continues]

The shortage of resources makes it doubly obligatory to take a zealous and thrifty attitude toward these resources. The ministries are still not paying due attention to the production of a number of products which are in great demand. Commissioning of the necessary capacities for these purposes is poor. Raw material losses during production and transportation have not been fully overcome. Furthermore, these losses frequently result from shortcomings in organizational procedure, violations of production procedures and wastefulness. A large quantity of meat produce is being lost because the single-phase method of freezing has not been promptly introduced. The results of scientific research into the processing of offal are being introduced too slowly. Instances of weight loss during the transportation of livestock and when livestock is being held at procurement organizations prior to slaughter have not been overcome. Instances of milk losses on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at enterprises have not been overcome.

The work of enterprises in the canning and wine-making industries was sharply criticized at the session. Each year about 400,000 tons of crude apple pressings from which it is possible to produce a valuable product--pectin--widely used in the confectionary industry goes unutilized here. If wine pressings and yeast sediments were to be fully and comprehensively processed it would be possible to obtain additionally about 75,000 tons of feed meal and 40,000 tons of protein concentrate.

Equipment stoppages and violations of plan, contract and technological discipline have still not been overcome. The deputies pointedly raised the question of the need to intensify the attention paid to the construction of enterprises in the food, meat and dairy industry. These are being built only slowly. A number of projects have already been under construction for more than 5 years whereas the normative time is between 18 months and 2 years. These enterprises include the Yefremov glucose syrup combine in Tulskaya Oblast, the Uryupinsk combine in Volgogradskaya Oblast and other projects. The ministries of the food and meat and dairy industries, the deputies said, together with the construction ministries and above all the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Rural Construction should take the most vigorous steps to fulfill construction plans.

V.P. Lein, USSR minister of the food industry, and M.K. Barbashin, deputy minister of the meat and dairy industry, delivered reports at the session. Taking part in the debate on the questions under discussion were the following deputies: A.A. Inzhiyevskiy, first secretary of the Karachayevo-Cherkesskiy Obkom; M. Kamalov, first secretary of the Namanganskiy Uzbekistan CP Obkom; V.K. Kiktenko, first secretary of the Kishinev Moldavian CP Gorkom; Ye. F. Novikov, chairman of the 50-letiye SSSR Kolkhoz, Dubovskiy Rayon, Volgogradskaya Oblast; and V.G. Klyuyev, first secretary of the Ulyanovskiy CPSU Obkom.

The standing commissions adopted recommendations addressed to ministries and departments. A broad quest by enterprises and associations in the food, meat and dairy industries for ways of meeting as fully as possible the public's needs with respect to diverse high-quality food products will be a practical implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress' decisions.

Taking part in the sessions work were A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

GREATER EFFORTS TO SAVE FUEL, ENERGY URGED

LD131131 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHY in Russian 17 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Keeping Strict Account of Fuel and Energy"]

[Excerpts] Reserves exist for saving fuel and energy in every sector of Azerbaijan's economy--sectors which include many energy-intensive industries such as construction, oil and oil refining, chemicals and others. Many of our enterprises set examples of thrift and care with respect to fuel and energy resources.

The gas industry ministry's enterprises, "Elektrotekhprom" and the "Soyuzneftemash" association have gained some interesting experience in fuel and energy saving. Unfortunately, though, it is poorly publicized. Fuel and energy wastage is still high. The first 6-months results show large overexpenditures of electricity and heat, for example, at enterprises under the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, at the Sumgait "Khimprom" association, at the Kirovabad aluminium plant and at some other enterprises and construction projects in the republic.

Departmental exclusiveness is a hindrance in many instances. Fuel supplies and deliveries to consumers are badly coordinated. Accounting and monitoring of expenditure are slack. But all this does not absolve those organizing this work at the local level, in administrations, sections and teams and on construction projects. Wastage is most often due to the use of uneconomical machines and motors and to failure to observe optimum operating schedules for equipment. Overexpenditure of energy is sometimes caused by the production of substandard output which has then to be remade.

It is only a few weeks until the start of the first month of fall. Ministry and departmental leaders must insure right now that enterprises and organizations prepare for reliable uninterrupted work in the fall and winter. Care must be taken in advance to insure that all production subdivisions and all projects are supplied with everything they need to work rhythmically, without stoppages or alarms.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution makes it incumbent on party organs to exercise unremitting control over the work done by economic organizations on implementing fully and in good time the tasks laid down by that document. Party, soviet and economic organs must devote more attention to the observance of plan discipline. Operatives who have a formal attitude to the use of fuel and energy resources and of potential for increasing them must be called strictly to account, and operatives must also be held responsible for fuel wastage during extraction, storage and transportation. Labor collectives must have their activity constantly directed toward faster expansion and more rational use of capacity at fuel industry enterprises.

Positive experience gained by leading collectives and production innovators must be persistently uncovered and widely publicized. More effective use must be made of material and moral incentives for achieving good results in seeking out additional fuel resources and using existing resources economically.

It is important now to back up the organizational and technical measures elaborated with mass-political and educational work in the collectives in the spirit of the demands made in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." There is great scope here for our party, trade union and komsomol organizations. Success in this task will be insured by high individual responsibility on the part of every worker for the sector entrusted to him and by determined struggle against extravagance and waste.

KISHINEV CONFERENCE DISCUSSES WINTER FUEL, ENERGY SAVING

LD130957 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 16 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[ATEM report: "Using Fuel and Energy Resources Economically"]

[Text] The collectives of the republic's enterprises have saved more than 53 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and almost 130,000 gigacalories of thermal energy since the beginning of the year. Many of them have overfulfilled the targets for saving petroleum products. This is the result of the socialist competition for the economical use of these physical resources.

Questions of providing the republic's economy with fuel, electricity and thermal energy and making economical use of them were discussed at 15 August Kishinev conference held by the Moldavian CP Central Committee and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers. Ministry and departments leaders, party gorkom and raykom secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, the chairmen of city and rayon people's control committees and enterprise directors were invited to the conference.

The report was delivered by B.N. Savochko, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee. He drew particular attention to the need to provide the republic's economy with uninterrupted electricity supplies in the fall and winter months and to make more efficient use of available oil, gas, coal and heat resources. The speaker stressed that certain enterprises and organizations are using too much electrical and thermal energy and are not displaying concern to reduce their consumption or reduce their expenditure norms.

It was noted at the conference that in the fall and winter months, when consumption of energy resources increases sharply, the efficient and well-coordinated operation of the power system is essential. Enterprises must be made ready for work during this period and a number of steps must be taken in good time to regulate the power system's daily load schedules. This needs to be done by reducing electricity expenditure at peak consumption times. Meanwhile it is recommended that planned overhauls and other measures be carried out.

The republic's ministries and departments, enterprises and farms are working to increase efficiency in the use of fuels and lubricants. Many plants, sovkhozes, kolkhozes and interfarm associations are fulfilling and overfulfilling the set targets for saving petroleum products. At the same time much still remains to be done to eliminate excessive expenditure of diesel fuel and gasoline and losses of fuels and lubricants during storage and also for the collection and use of all spent petroleum products.

The keynote speaker and those who addressed the conference stressed that the solution to all these problems requires strict observance of relative expenditure norms and of the plans for electrical and thermal energy consumption and a thrifty attitude toward each kilogram of coal, petroleum, fuel oil and gasoline and each cubic meter of gas. Komsomol organizations have an important role to play in the further development of socialist competition for the economical use of these.

Local soviets are called upon to display special concern about supplying fuel to municipal enterprises, hospitals, schools, preschool establishments and housing during the season when heating has to be turned on. They must pay daily attention to questions of the economical expenditure of fuel and electricity by industrial enterprises engaged in production and by the population during everyday life, so that this may become a permanent, ubiquitous systematic, mass drive.

P.V. Voronin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR People's Control Committee, participated in the conference's work.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS ON FODDER SUPPLIES

LD140302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The country's farms are replenishing their supplies of coarse and succulent fodders. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported, by 10 September sown and natural grasses had been cut on over 74 million hectares. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes had laid in over 49 million tons of hay and 52.6 million tons of haylage. Laying in of succulent fodders is in full swing. The machine operators have laid in over 72 million tons of silage.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 13 SEPTEMBER

LD140706 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The Altay kolkhozes and sovkhozes have begun cutting and threshing groat crops. An area of 150,000 hectares is to be harvested. But the bulk of the machinery in the kray is concentrated on spring wheat harvesting. (0600 GMT)

Kazakhstan agricultural machine operators began threshing swathes today on the 16th million hectare. An area of 1 million hectares of wheat was windrowed and threshed in the past 24 hours. Because of the bad weather and the uneven ripening of bread grains in the republic a big gap has formed between cutting and threshing. Measures are now being taken in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts to speed up threshing. Most of the combine harvesters have been adapted for picking up the grain. Work is being done on a two shift basis. (0700 GMT)

Checheno-Ingushskaya farms began the mass rice harvest today. Farmers are trying to achieve at least 35 quintals per hectare. (0800 GMT)

Rice harvesting started in the Crimea. Control threshing showed a yield of 57-60 quintals per hectare. Cutting of thin-staple cotton started in southern Uzbekistan. (0830 GMT)

Primorskiy Kray has started harvesting buckwheat. The area occupies 22,000 hectares. (0900 GMT)

Despite the poor weather in Novosibirskaya Oblast the harvest is quite a good one. Cyclones and heavy rain have hampered the work. Grain has been cut on over 1.2 million hectares out of 2.2 million sown to the crop. Some 800,000 hectares have been threshed. (1100 GMT)

Mass picking of vinicultures and fruits is underway in Checheno-Ingushskaya. Harvesting of corn for grain, sunflower, sugar beet and rice is also underway. (1100 GMT)

There have been shortcomings in fertilizer application in some areas. In Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts and the Dagestanskaya ASSR a considerable area of winter-crop land is being sown without fertilizer. Only 3,000 hectares of 140,000 hectares of winter-crops area have been fertilized in Novosibirskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

Harvesting of grain is coming to an end in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Grain crops have already been harvested from an area of 4.2 million hectares which is almost 95 percent of the total area sown. Harvesting is continuing only in northeastern rayons. (1200 GMT)

The 50-Letiya SSSR Kolkhoz in Kostromaskaya Oblast has achieved a record grain harvest for the RSFSR Non-chernozem Zone with an average of 43 quintals per hectare. (1200 GMT)

Farms in Kazakhstan today began threshing swathes on the 6th million hectares. Altogether grain crops have been reaped on 21 million hectares in the republic, where thousands of machine operators are attaining record daily averages of 700 or 800 quintals per combine. Farm workers in Pavlodarskiy Rayon, Pavlodarskaya Oblast, today reported fulfillment of their year plan and socialist pledges for sale of grain to the state. (1430 GMT)

The grain harvest is drawing to an end in Kirigizia and is now under way on the last few thousand hectares. Ploughing of autumn fallow is in progress everywhere and sowing of winter grain crops has begun. (1600 GMT)

The sowing of winter crops began today in Stavropolye. They are to occupy this year more than 2 million hectares. (2050 GMT)

HARVEST, THRESHING STATUS, FALL PLOWING PROGRESS REVIEWED

LD131141 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[V. Istomin "Agricultural Review": "The Fall Hurries Us Along"]

[Excerpts] Grain harvesting is drawing to a close in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Altay farmers have threshed more than a million hectares of grain. In the Russian Federation as a whole 50.5 million hectares of grain and leguminous crops have been harvested--66.5 percent of the sown area--and the yield from 44.5 million hectares has been threshed--88.2 percent of the amount harvested. Threshing lags furthest behind harvesting on the farms of Kurganskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Omskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts. Everything must be done to make up this lag and to prevent harvest losses.

It is now a crucial time for ricegrowers. Most collectives are making an organized start to the rice harvest. On Kzylordinskaya Oblast farms alone, dozens of complexes into which harvesting equipment has been concentrated have been taken out into the rice fields. It has been a good crop; first threshing yields are more than 45 quintals of grain per hectare. Rice has already started arriving at elevators in the Kuban. Machine operators have launched a competition to get the harvest in within tight schedules and to insure that this year's rice harvest for the territory as a whole is not less than 900,000 tons.

The arms of south Ukraine and the north Caucasus launched the corn grain harvest shortly after the Uzbek machine operators. The mass harvesting of cobs is in progress. Particularly in the Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast, where many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are getting yields of 50 quintals of corn grain per hectare and some collectives--such as Aslam Siyukhov's mechanized link on the kolkhoz named for the 22d CPSU Congress in Shovgenovskiy Rayon--are averaging 100 quintals or more. In the country as a whole 10.7 million hectares of corn grain and silage corn have been harvested which comprises 57 percent of the sowings.

Cotton is still being harvested selectively. Beet-harvesting operations are just beginning. More than 2,500 combines are already operating on the plantations in Lipetskaya Oblast and strict schedules have been drawn up for delivering the root crops to the reception centers. It is planned to gather the harvest in 15 working days. Similar measures have been taken in a number of other oblasts. The policy of using progressive techniques and of strengthening cooperation with processing enterprises has been universally adopted.

Potato growers have begun harvesting the tubers on a mass scale. In the Russian Federation they have cleared an area of 79,900 hectares. Farmers are getting increasingly active assistance from envoys from the cities and workers' settlements. Concerted efforts are being made in measures to gather the harvest without losses and put it promptly into storage. A number of farms in Moskovskaya Oblast have built makeshift canopies over grading centers, enabling potatoes to be graded even in bad weather.

It is in September that the main part of the work of laying the foundation for next year's harvest is completed. Some 18.1 million hectares of winter crops have already been sown--44 percent of the plan. This work is finished in Vologodskaya, Kostromskaya, Orlovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tulsakaya and Lipetskaya oblasts and in the Chuvashsaya ASSR. The grain growers of the Ukraine have begun mass sowing. Many farms in the steppe and forest-steppe zones have adopted nonmoldboard cultivation. As the experience of Poltavskaya Oblast workers have shown, this makes it possible to significantly increase winter crop yields.

It is also important to attend to fall plowing. Some 19.7 million hectares have been plowed so far--17 percent of the plan. The lesson of last year--when the spring crop harvest suffered on account of the failure to plow a considerable area in the fall--must be heeded. Fall plowing must be organized on a two-shift basis.

BREZHNEV SPEAKS AT AWARDS CEREMONY FOR COSMONAUTS

ID121549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium on 7 September at Kremlin ceremony awarding medals to Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin]

[Text] We greet here today in the Kremlin courageous heroes of space, brave Soviet people and communists Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, with genuine joy and pride for our great homeland and its sons.

All of us together with millions of people in the Soviet Union and throughout the world followed their unprecedented flight. For almost half a year every day we learnt--how are things there, in orbit and in reply we heard, "They are good lads, they are cheerful and confident, they are working excellently, very well!"

Yes, Comrades Lyakhov and Ryumin carried out their flight, which lasted 175 days, beautifully, skillfully and selflessly, and at times, as is known, in unusually difficult conditions.

This flight is not simply a duration record and not simply a great scientific work. It is, in the full sense of the word, a heroic feat in both scientific and human terms.

We have already more than once paid tribute to the splendid human qualities of the Soviet cosmonauts, their bravery, self-control, optimism, splendid training and limitless devotion to their work. Today we have more reason to say this than ever before.

There is every reason to consider that the half-year flight of Comrades Lyakhov and Ryumin have become a historic landmark in the great process of space research and bringing space into use by mankind on Earth. This impressive feat of theirs is the result of what has been done in over two decades, and at the same time, a considerable leap forward into the future.

Indeed, it is not for nothing that specialists in many countries are now talking about the presence of real conditions for a lengthy, perhaps even permanent activity by man in space, about how the basis is being created for future interstellar flights.

How Sergey Korolev and Yuriy Gagarin--would that they were with us today!--would have rejoiced at this noteworthy achievement of Soviet science, Soviet technology, the skill and courage of Soviet people. For the flight by Lyakhov and Ryumin is a brilliant continuation of the cause to which these great space pioneers gave their life.

At the same time, the world has received a new visible proof of how great are the opportunities for international cooperation in space matters, for scientists of the USSR and Czechoslovakia, Poland and the GDR, Bulgaria and France placed their experiments on board the orbital complex. As you see, a whole international academy of sciences in space! It is to be hoped that this peaceful cooperation in the name of the progress of mankind will continue to develop and strengthen.

Dear Comrades Lyakhov and Ryumin: For successful fulfillment of the program of the longest space flight in history on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbital scientific research complex and the courage and heroism displayed during this you have been given the highest awards of the homeland. You have been awarded the titles of heroes of the Soviet Union with the presentation of orders of Lenin and gold star medals. Comrade Lyakhov has been awarded also the title of "Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR."

In presenting the awards I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart, comrades. I wish you and your families health and happiness. I wish you new successes in your selfless work for the good of our homeland and for the whole of mankind!

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 7 September in its report on the ceremony adds "Present in the hall here: Comrades Grishin, Gromyko, Kosygin, Chernenko, Aliyev, Demichev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Gorbachev; and also Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Serbin, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Major General of Aviation Leonov, deputy chief of the Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Center."]

CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES SOVIET ATOM-POWERED SHIPS

LD132120 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Lev Vladimirov writes:

The Arctic route which is about 3,000 miles long is open to navigation all the year round. This is due to the use of atomic-powered icebreakers for navigation in the USSR. The first atomic-powered icebreaker was the icebreaker Lenin that was built in Leningrad and that started navigating high latitudes 20 years ago.

Over these years the Lenin atomic-powered icebreaker which has an engine of 44,000 horsepower covered hundreds of thousands of miles through ice and opened the way for over 2,000 vessels carrying cargoes of importance for the national economy. The radiation protection of the ship proved to be absolutely reliable: Not a single member of its crew suffered from radiation.

This icebreaker was the flagship of the Soviet Arctic fleet in the past. Now the leadership went to the new generation of atomic-powered icebreakers--Arktika and Sibir.

The icebreaker Arktika that has a much more powerful engine than the icebreaker Lenin, 75,000 horsepower, was used in a unique scientific experiment in the summer of 1977. It was the first ship to reach the North Pole in free sailing. The ship covered a distance of 1,300 nautical miles through thick old ice, proving that autonomy of navigation of such vessels is practically unlimited.

Under the impression of this success, Soviet engineers conceived the idea of using atomic fuel in transport ships. The research centre of Soviet shipbuilding in Leningrad is establishing the conditions for the use of atomic power plants at vessels with a deadweight of over 25,000 tons.

The use of large-capacity atomic power plants in the merchant marine is particularly important due to the fact that the Soviet Union has taken the course of the construction of large-tonnage vessels: container carriers, lighter-carriers, vessels designed for horizontal handling of cargoes of the RoRo class.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

USSR MILITARY CELEBRATES TANK TROOPS DAY

Ustinov Order of the Day

LD130939 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text of USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 215 dated 9 September 1979 for Tank Troops Day]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade workers, engineers and technicians in the tank industry!

Comrade veteran Tank Troops!

Today the Soviet people and their armed forces celebrate Tank Troops Day. The festival is being celebrated in an atmosphere of high political and labor activity among the Soviet people, who are translating into fact the 25th CPSU Congress's historic decisions, and of nationwide struggle to meet successfully the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Rallied closely round the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo led by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the Tank Troops, like all army and naval personnel, unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

Created and fostered by the CPSU, the Tank Troops have traveled a glorious combat path and have inscribed many bright pages in the heroic annals of the USSR Armed Forces.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and our people's selfless labor, the Tank Troops are equipped with first-class combat equipment and weapons and have highly skilled military cadres who are politically mature and boundlessly devoted to the socialist fatherland.

Tank soldiers are greeting their day with new successes in improving military and political knowledge. In single formation with all servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces they are vigilantly standing guard over the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor and are reliably defending the great gains of socialism.

I greet and congratulate you on the festival of Tank Troops Day!

I wish Tank Troops personnel further successes in combat and political training and in improving their military skills, increasing combat readiness and strengthening military discipline. I wish tank industry workers new achievements in creating and developing modern armored equipment.

To mark Tank Troops Day I order that:

Today, 9 September, at 2100 a fireworks display be held in our homeland's capital--the Hero City of Moscow--the union republic capitals, the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula and the Hero Fortress of Brest.

Long live the great Soviet people--the builders of communism!

Long live the heroic Soviet Armed Forces and their valiant Tank Troops!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

Moscow Meeting

LD131129 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people and soldiers of the capital's garrison devoted to Tank Troops Day was held 9 September in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The meeting presidium included: Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General V.F. Tolubko, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin and Col Gen Engr N.N. Alekseyev, USSR deputy defense ministers; Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; V.I. Drugov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Col Gen Yu. M. Potapov, chief of the Tank Troops; Chief Marshal of Tank Troops P.A. Rotmistrov; other prominent military leaders; Tank Troop veterans; and representatives of the capital's party and soviet organizations and labor collectives.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Moscow Gorkom Secretary I.N. Ponomarev. To tumultuous applause those present elected a honorary meeting presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of Moscow's working people USSR State Prize winner Ye. P. Fedyunin, leader of a drivers' team in Glavmosavtotrans motor vehicle combine No 29, addressed warm words of greeting to the Tank Troops. D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, conveyed wholehearted congratulations from Komsomol members and young people. V.A. Petrov, a turner in a defense industry plant, told of tank builders' glorious deeds.

The meeting was addressed by Col Gen V.Z. Yakushin, chief of the main staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces.

The meeting unanimously adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Ground Forces Commander's Speech

LD101302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Today is Tank Troops Day. At the microphone is the deputy commander in chief of Ground Forces, Col Gen Mikhail Grigoryevich Khomulo:

[Khomulo--live or recorded] Esteemed comrades: The Armed Forces of the USSR are reliably guarding the constructive labor of the people and the cause of socialism and peace on Earth. Within the ranks of the armed forces a worthy place is occupied by Tank Troops, who honorably perform the role of a powerful armored shield of their fatherland.

Today the Tank Troops are one of the main types of troops and are the chief striking power of the ground forces.

On the day of their festival, tank troopers are expressing their warm gratitude to the Communist Party, the Soviet people and the numerous tank-makers for their constant concern to equip the Tank Troops with first class fighting equipment. In recent years, our Tank Troops have reached a new level of quality in their development and improvement. The high-speed performance of tanks has increased and their armament has been considerably improved. Modern equipment allows them to go on extended forays and to keep firing day and night in virtually any weather conditions. There has been immeasurable improvement in the skill of commanders, and in the combat training of crews, units and subunits. This is eloquently demonstrated by the high level of training among tank troopers displayed during many military exercises, including the recent Neman exercises.

The Tank Troops, as all army and navy personnel, constantly recall the intrigues of the reactionary forces of imperialism and their Maoist accomplices. Tightly linked with the Communist Party and with the general formation of the USSR Armed Forces, they will continue to maintain constant combat readiness and stand reliably together with the fraternal armies of the countries of the socialist community, guarding the gains of socialism and communism.

In conclusion, allow me to cordially greet you, esteemed radio listeners, tank troopers, war veterans of tank units, our glorious tank-makers and all Soviet people on the national festival of Tank Troops Day. I wish you all good health and new creative successes in your work for the good of our socialist homeland and our glorious armed forces.

SOVIET TROOPS IN GDR DRILL FOR HANDLING NUCLEAR ATTACK

LD101155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Maj I. Shparaga report: "After a 'Nuclear' Strike"]

[Text] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany--As a rule, during combat instruction in the tank battalion commanded by Lt Col V. Achkalov protective measures against weapons of mass destruction and measures for liquidating the consequences of the use of such weapons by the adversary are worked through in practice in conjunction with questions of tactical, weapons and technical training.

Such was the case at a recent tactical exercise. In seeking to break through the battle formations of the defenders, the enemy made a "nuclear" strike against the defenders' first echelon. The senior commander ordered the battalion to close the breach which had been created and to repulse the attack by the "enemy" which had subsequently penetrated the breach. The battalion's chief march security detachment--the company commanded by Snr Lt A. Rogatkin--operated in exemplary fasion. The servicemen precisely determined the zone of contamination and cleared away the obstructions. The subunit fulfilled the set task successfully.